



Daily Report

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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General

Li Peng Lauds Japan, Spain for Tianjin Project

OW2206160891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1513 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA)—A contract to import a cracking installation for the Tianjin ethylene project was signed at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

The project, designed to produce 140,000 tons of ethylene annually, is one of the key projects of China's Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-1995).

Chinese Premier Li Peng attended the signing ceremony.

The signers were representatives of the China National Technical Import and Export Corporation, the United Technical Corporation of Spain and the Toyo Engineering Corporation of Japan.

Premier Li told the representatives that the petrochemical industry is a burgeoning frontier and one of the most important fields in the process of China's modernization, adding that it has a direct bearing on the basic necessities of the people's livelihood.

Li expressed appreciation to the Japanese and Spanish corporations for their active cooperation with China in this worthwhile project. He said he hoped that China would continue to promote economic co-operation with those countries.

The contract involves a total of 150 million U.S. dollars provided by the Spanish Government in mixed loans. The cracking installation has been built with technology provided by the Lummus Corporation of the U.S., and with design and equipment provided by the United Technical Corporation of Spain and the Toyo Engineering Corporation of Japan.

The Tianjin ethylene project, which is being constructed by Tianjin Municipality, the China Petrochemicals Corporation and the China Raw Materials Investment Corporation, will produce 100,000 tons of plastics and more than 100,000 tons of organic chemical materials annually after the project goes into production.

Li Peng Comments on Environmental Protection

HK2406051491 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
19 Jun 91 p 1, 2

[Article by Li Peng, Premier of the PRC State Council: "Make Concerted Efforts To Promote International Cooperation in Environmental Protection and Development: Speech at 'Ministerial Conference of Developing Countries on Environment and Development'"]

[Text] Mr. Chairman, honorable representatives, guests of all countries, ladies and gentlemen:

First, I express warm congratulations to the convening of the "Ministerial Conference of Developing Countries on Environment and Development" on behalf of the Chinese Government and also in my personal name, and I sincerely thank representatives, observers, and guests of all countries for accepting the Chinese Government's invitation and for coming from all parts of the world to attend this important conference in Beijing! I would also like to use this opportunity to say thanks to government officials and experts from all countries who have made contributions to the preparation of this conference.

The common concern of all countries is focused on the issues of the world's environment and development. In today's world, which is faced with the tough challenge and threat from the deteriorating world environment, there exist opportunities and vigor for prosperity and development. Mankind must give his answer to and make his choice on the issue of how to meet the challenge, effectively solve environmental problems, and attain the goal of sustained development so that our future generations will have a planet to use perpetually and to live and work in peacefully and in contentment.

Developing countries, which account for most of the world's population, have very similar economic backgrounds and common demands for development. In dealing with issues concerning the world's environment and development, these countries can use each other's experiences for reference, strengthen mutual cooperation, and exert an importance influence on and play an active part in seeking coordinated and concerted action by all mankind. Today's gathering here, to discuss and draw on the collective wisdom on the world's environmental and development issues, is aimed at finding a way of development to maintain a balance in the earth's ecosystem and bring it into a benign cycle.

At present, we developing countries are faced with the dual task of economic development and environmental protection. Being stuck in prolonged poverty and backwardness, many developing countries sell their raw materials at low prices while buying manufactured goods at high prices; their wealth thus keeps flowing to and is accumulated by developed countries, while vast quantities of their natural resources are being consumed and their ecological environments are being seriously damaged. Such being the case, only when the unreasonable economic order is changed, poverty eliminated, and development promoted will developing countries be able to protect their own environments and better participate in cooperation for global environment protection. We developing countries must follow our own development roads that conform to our own national conditions, avoid following the same road of certain developed countries which have attained industrialization at the expense of environmental protection, and try our best to attain harmonious development in economic growth and environmental protection. With indelible contributions to human civilization in the past, the vast numbers of developing countries have now engaged in an arduous struggle to extricate themselves from poverty and

improve their own environments, thus displaying the spirit of holding themselves highly responsible for the common interests of mankind. The conference at the present time is an exact concentrated embodiment of this spirit.

Mr. Chairman:

As an important subject, the environmental issue has occupied a conspicuous position in the international forum. Both long-standing problems plaguing developing countries, such as land degeneration, soil erosion, and desertification, and the problems placed on the international agenda in recent years, such as climatic changes, the depletion of the ozone layer, and the varied extinction of living species, have all become global problems transcending national or regional boundaries. The emergence and evolution of these problems are closely related to economic and social development, and the consequences arising therefrom will exert an adverse effect not only on people of our generation, but also on those of the future ones. The solution of these problems requires a coordinated, concerted effort and effective cooperation by all countries and regions around the world. Economic development and environmental protection is an important component in the establishment of a new international order. In concrete terms, we believe it should include the following major contents:

- All countries—big or small, poor or rich—are endowed with the right to take part in activities of world environmental protection and development, while big countries should shoulder special responsibilities and obligations in this regard.
- Every country has the right to decide its strategies for economic development and environmental protection in light of its own conditions. In addition, it also enjoys permanent sovereignty over its natural resources and living species.
- Interests of countries with different natural conditions and at different development levels should be taken into consideration, and the needs of developing countries, which account for the majority of the world's population, should be fully reflected in international legislation for environmental protection.
- Major historical and actual responsibilities for today's worsening environment should be made clear. Moreover, the principles of justice and of differentiated responsibilities should be reflected.
- Adequate attention should be given to the environmental problems confronting developing countries and these problems should be resolved at the right time.
- Developing countries should make greater efforts in environmental protection and, at the same time, the international community should offer them necessary aid in terms of funds and technology in order to strengthen their very capability to participate in global environmental protection and development cooperation.

Moreover, both history and reality have told us that peaceful and stable international conditions are a must for all countries in their attempts to attain economic development and environmental protection. Today, the world is at a time when the old world setup is changing to a new one, and the world's situation is turbulent. Facts have proven that large-scale wars and regional conflicts not only threaten mankind's survival but also do great harm to the environment. Therefore, we maintain that the following principles should be abided by in international affairs: Respect for a state's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. These are indispensable conditions for bringing about a sustained economic growth and improvement of the global environment.

The Chinese Government pays a great deal of attention to environmental protection, makes it a basic national policy, and makes efforts to bring about harmony between economic development and environmental protection. Of course, as the majority of developing countries, China is also faced with strenuous and burdensome tasks on the matter of environmental protection and development. In the last decade of this century, we will stick to the principles of reform and opening up and of stable development. While developing the economy, we will further upgrade environmental protection. In the meantime, we will start wide-ranging cooperation and exchange with all countries and regions around the world and will make our own contributions to global environmental protection.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: The Chinese Government resolutely supports the convening of the UN Conference on Environment and Development to be held in 1992 and will vigorously participate in the preparation of this conference. We believe it will be an international conference with great significance and hope that the conference will score better achievements in promoting international cooperation in environmental protection and bringing about world economic development.

I sincerely hope that through this current conference in Beijing, closer links among developing countries can be built and developed countries will be made to understand more about the problems that developing countries are concerned about, thus jointly making greater contributions to the successful convening of the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development and to global environmental protection and the healthy development of economy. Thank you!

Commentator Hails Conference

HK2106111491 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
20 Jun 91 pp 1, 4

[Commentator's article: "Program for Working Together To Promote International Cooperation in Environment

and Development: Greeting Birth of 'Beijing Declaration' by Ministerial Conference of Developing Countries on Environment and Development"]

[Text] With the common efforts and close coordination of the representatives from 41 Asian, African, and Latin American countries, the "Ministerial Conference of Developing Countries on the Environment and Development," sponsored by the Chinese Government, successfully ended yesterday. The result of this grand meeting is fully reflected by the "Beijing Declaration" adopted by the meeting which expounds in explicit terms the principled stand and basic viewpoints of the developing countries on the solution of the global environment and development problem and which expresses their common aspirations of protecting the environment and seeking development. It is a programmatic document for promoting international environmental cooperation and worldwide economic development from the angle of the developing countries. The approval of the "Beijing Declaration" is, undoubtedly, a substantial contribution to the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development, which will be held in Brazil in 1992. It will certainly have a positive and profound influence on the fair and reasonable solution of the worldwide environment and development problem.

The worldwide environment and development problem is the focus of attention in the contemporary world. The global environmental deterioration is becoming an increasing threat to the subsistence and development of mankind. How to effectively solve the environmental problem and realize the goal of sustained and steady development is a pressing task facing the international community. The practice of mankind in recognizing and transforming the world shows that environmental protection and economic development are interdependent and interrelated. Environmental protection is the necessary condition for a sustained and steady economic development, and the latter is the material basis for the former. We cannot blindly seek development, disregarding the tolerance of the ecological environment, nor can we unilaterally stress environmental protection and improvement without promoting economic development. Especially the developing countries, which are shouldering both tasks of economic development and environmental protection, must ensure their economies are continuously developed while participating in the worldwide environmental protection campaign, and must blaze new trails for bringing economic development into line with environmental protection in light of their concrete national conditions. The conference held that the efforts made for environmental protection should not become an obstruction for the economic development of the developing countries, otherwise they will become poorer and their environmental problems will become even more serious. This is a summation of both historical and practical experiences. The developing countries can extricate themselves from a predicament in environmental protection only by developing their national economies and getting themselves out of poverty and backwardness.

The solution of the environmental and development problem is the common interest and common responsibility of all human beings. At present, it is necessary and possible to establish a new relationship of international cooperation in this important field, which concerns the destiny of mankind. This cooperation should be established on the basis of equality among various sovereign states. All countries, big and small, rich and poor, have the right to participate in international environmental protection and development affairs. We should not allow any country to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries under the pretext of environmental protection and should not allow any country to use environmental protection as an additional condition for providing aid or granting loans to the developing countries. We must point out that due to historical and practical reasons, the developed countries should shoulder more responsibilities and duties in the international cooperation for environmental protection and development. Apart from ensuring the existing development funds and economic aid, they should also provide the developing countries with an additional sum of environmental protection funds and transfer advanced environmental protection technologies to them on favorable terms. This will help the developing countries to successfully perform their lofty duty of global environmental protection while achieving development in their national economies. We believe that provided all countries strengthen their mutual understanding and give consideration to their mutual interests, they will surely be able to make concerted efforts to protect the earth on which mankind relies for existence and development, and there will surely be a "Noah's Ark" for the coming generations to live and work in peace and contentment.

While studying the methods for solving the global environmental problem, it is necessary to attach importance to the more pressing environmental problem of the developing countries. The "Beijing Declaration" emphasizes that the developing countries are faced with many serious problems such as deteriorating soil texture, flood and drought disasters, the dropping quality of fresh water and shortage of fresh water supply, soil erosion, and forest destruction; they must also be put on the agenda for global environmental protection.

Solution of the environmental problem of the developing countries is as important as the solution of the global environmental problem. The international community should make concerted efforts to give it powerful support.

The Chinese Government attaches great importance to the protection of the ecological environment, regarding it as a basic national policy. This work has been brought into line with the program for national economic and social development, and the policy of harmonious development of economic construction and environmental protection is being forcefully implemented. China has a vast territory and a big population. While it is trying its best to protect its own environment, it is contributing to the improvement of the global environment. The Chinese Government always takes a positive attitude toward

international environment and development affairs and is willing to shoulder reasonable international duties. It is willing to seek effective channels for solving the environment and development problem with other countries by strengthening international cooperation. We believe that establishing a new international environmental cooperation is an important component part of an international new order. Only by establishing a fair international new order and improving the international economic environment can the capability of the developing countries be enhanced in the international cooperation for environmental protection and development. Both economic development and environmental protection need a peaceful international climate. It is necessary to endeavor to create a peaceful international climate on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. This is a necessary condition for achieving sustained economic development and improving the global environment. The Chinese Government will continue to carry out its policy of reform and opening up and will, together with all other countries, make unremitting efforts to establish an international new order and create a peaceful international climate.

The successful conclusion of the "Ministerial Conference of Developing Countries on Environment and Development," and the approval of the "Beijing Declaration," are important and practical measures for strengthening South-South cooperation and promoting South-North dialogue in the field of environmental protection and development. We believe that the positive and realistic attitude of the conference and the declaration toward cooperation will be widely responded and forcefully supported by the international community.

Cooperation Pledged at Antarctic Treaty Meeting

*OW2306081191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0744 GMT 23 Jun 91*

[Text] Madrid, June 22 (XINHUA)—The third meeting of the 11th special consultative conference of the Antarctic Treaty Organization ended in Madrid today.

Some 300 representatives from 39 organization member states attended the six-day conference.

The meeting examined the articles concerning environmental protection in the Antarctic in the protocol being worked out at the second meeting here in April.

Under the protocol, all exploitation of mineral resources and oil (extraction for scientific research purposes excluded) will be prohibited within the next 50 years in that region, for a clean protection of the environment in the Antarctica.

The protocol can be effective only after it is approved unanimously by the 26 consultative nations of the organization which enjoy the right to vote.

Because of the disagreement of the United States in that the above prohibition could be lifted only by a full

consensus of all the consultative states, the conference decided to have another meeting here in a bid to eliminate the differences before the 16th regular meeting of the organization in October.

As a full member state of the organization, a Chinese delegation attended the meeting and pledged further efforts to cooperate with other consultative states for an early adoption of the protocol.

UN Development Program Approves Projects

*OW2306105391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0412 GMT 22 Jun 91*

[By reporter Yang Yuehua (2799 6460 5478)]

[Text] United Nations, 22 Jun (XINHUA)—At its 38th council meeting on 21 June, the UN Development Program [UNDP] completed its deliberation of its third program for aiding China, and approved all 20 projects under the program.

In accordance with the cooperative program, the UNDP will provide China with a capital fund amounting to \$189 million in the five years from 1991 to 1995.

The program was formulated according to the development strategy and priority projects of China's Eighth Five-Year Plan and 10-year program. Of the aid fund, 30 percent is earmarked for agriculture. The program lists five major fields—rural economic development; construction of energy sources, transportation, telecommunications, and other infrastructural projects; industry; education and public health; and economic management and reform.

China's representative, Zhang Baohe, spoke during the deliberation of the program. He said: In the course of formulating the program, China cooperated closely with the UNDP from beginning to end. The program centers on developing manpower resources. With the purpose of improving the people's living standards and of helping the poor, it will help poor regions and minority nationality regions raise the level of agricultural production and the people's livelihood. It embodies the UNDP's principle of using limited funds in fields designated as priorities by recipient nations.

XINHUA Reports Gorbachev-Bush Phone Call

Bush-Yeltsin Meeting Reviewed

*OW2206013091 Beijing XINHUA in English
2340 GMT 21 Jun 91*

[Text] Washington, June 21 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush talked on telephone with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev for 40 minutes this morning, the White House said.

A statement by the White House said that "the President discussed yesterday's meeting with Russian Republic President (Boris) Yeltsin", who was on a four-day visit to the United States.

Gorbachev, who initiated the call, presented Bush an overview of the current situation in his country.

The two leaders also spoke about the forthcoming G-7 summit in London, where Gorbachev will discuss with industrial nation leaders on how to help his country.

"The president also discussed the need to conclude a start treaty, and the possibility of a summit, but no specific dates were discussed," the statement said.

Leaders Discuss Cooperation

OW2206034191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0137 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Moscow, June 21 (XINHUA)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev told his U.S. counterpart George Bush today that the desire for social harmony and constructive cooperation is on the increase in his country.

In a telephone conversation, Gorbachev told Bush that the positive trend exists in his country's legislature and executive bodies as well as in relations between the central government and the republics, the TASS NEWS AGENCY reported.

The Soviet head of state said he attaches great importance to the forthcoming G-7 summit in London, hoping it can help promote international cooperations.

Gorbachev, who has been invited to the summit, said he attaches great importance to his talks with the leaders of the seven industrialized nations.

On Soviet-U.S. ties Gorbachev said the two countries have created something valuable in bilateral relations over the past years.

Gorbachev Considers Plans for G-7 Summit

OW2206090891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0816 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Moscow, June 22 (XINHUA)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev announced here that he will bring a "presidential program" to the forthcoming summit of the seven Western industrialized nations to be held in London next month.

Meeting with the press Friday in the Kremlin, where a session of the Supreme Soviet was taking place, Gorbachev said the presidential program will synthesize the Soviet cabinet's anti-crisis program, the "Harvard program" developed jointly by Grigoriy Yavlinsky and American economists, and the proposals of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The Soviet president held that the above-mentioned programs have "a lot of common grounds" but "no insurmountable disagreements." one must not set the Harvard program against the central government's anti-crisis program, he added.

He disclosed that work on the presidential program has been going on for several days under his guidance and with the participation of Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov.

Meanwhile, Gorbachev advised his country not to count on the London summit of the Group of Seven for "miracles."

XINHUA Covers G-7 Finance Ministers' Talks

USSR Granted IMF Role

OW2306234491 Beijing XINHUA in English
2156 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] London, June 23 (XINHUA)—U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady said here today that finance ministers of the Group of Seven (G-7) of major industrial countries agreed to grant the Soviet Union the status of an associate member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The ministers had useful discussions on the Soviet economy "with general agreement that the idea that had been suggested by (U.S. President) Bush of associate status to the Soviet Union was good one," Brady told reporters after the G-7 finance ministers meeting.

But he said Moscow could not expect massive Western aid to bail out the Soviet economy running in difficulty. "Large sums of money were not what we were talking about here."

The G-7 comprise the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, Canada and the United Kingdom.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont said there were some legal difficulties to overcome before the IMF could grant a special associate member status to the Soviet Union.

British officials said early that the charter of the IMF did not cite any associate status to any countries.

Lamont said some ministers wanted to monitor progress of reform in the Soviet Union before granting this.

A number of ideas were raised at the meeting on how to help the ailing Soviet economy, which the West can not ignore.

Conference officials said discussion on the Soviet IMF associate status would continue ahead the G-7 summit due on July 15-17 also in London and a final decision could be expected at the summit.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev will come to London to meet leaders from the seven industrial nations after the G-7 summit and outline his plan on reform and appeal for Western aid.

Communique on Currencies

OW2306192191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1849 GMT 23 Jun 91

[By Xue Yongxing and Wang Shengliang]

[Text] London, June 23 (XINHUA)—Finance ministers of the group of seven (G-7) leading industrial countries pledged to cooperate closely in the world currency markets after six hours of talks in London today.

A communique issued at the end of the talks said that the ministers "reviewed recent developments in international financial markets and reaffirmed their commitment to cooperate closely, taking account of the need for orderly markets, if necessary through appropriately concerted action in exchange markets."

Taking part in today's meeting were finance ministers and central bank governors from the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Britain.

The meeting was called to discuss current international economic and financial issues, particularly a surge in the value of the U.S. dollar which threatens to export inflation to other countries and upset a fragile recovery in the world economy.

The communique said: "The ministers and governors reviewed the global economic situation and prospects, including developments in their economies since their meeting in April.

"They noted with satisfaction the increasing signs for global economic recovery. They agreed that sustained global economic growth with price stability is essential to address the historic challenges and opportunities which are facing the world economy.

"They further agreed that pursuing such a strategy in a medium term context was the best way of meeting these challenges and accordingly they reaffirmed their support for economic policy coordination," it added.

The communique said that the finance ministers emphasized the importance of fiscal and monetary policies which provide the basis for lower real interest rates and a sustained global economic recovery with price stability.

"They recognised that the approach taken would need to reflect the differing situations in each country," the communique said, indicating differences on this issue.

On world trade, the communique said that the G-7 finance ministers "accorded the highest priority to a swift and successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round."

The meeting, called just three weeks before their leaders meet in London for their annual summit, also said that the Soviet Union, seeking Western financial help, should carry out "sustained economic reform."

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is due to come to London to meet the G-7 leaders following their July 15 to 17 summit to appeal for Western help.

Bush, Kaifu To Discuss Soviet Economic Aid

OW2306120391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1132 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 (XINHUA)—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said today that he will discuss economic aid to the Soviet Union in his forthcoming talks with U.S. President George Bush.

Kaifu told reporters in Kobe, western Japan, that they will also discuss the two nations' role in a new world order, stability in the Asia-Pacific region, and relations among the United States, Japan and Europe.

Kaifu and Bush are scheduled to meet on July 11 in Maine, the United States, before attending the July 15-17 London summit of seven major industrialized nations (Japan, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Canada and the United States).

The prime minister said he will reiterate Japan's positions on economic assistance to Moscow and the deadlocked Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

Both Tokyo and Washington are not enthusiastic about extending financial aid to Moscow for different reasons.

Japan has linked any big aid package to the settlement of a long-standing territorial dispute with the Soviets, while Washington has cited strategic and financial constraints.

XINHUA Reports Baker's East European Tour

SFRY Crisis Discussed

OW2206141991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1213 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker today expressed his hope that Yugoslavia would shake off crisis through dialogue and with peaceful means.

Baker, who arrived here Friday for a one-day visit, left for Tirana, Albania, this morning to continue his Balkan tour.

During his stay in Belgrade, he held talks with Yugoslav Premier Ante Markovic and Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar. The U.S. secretary of state told them that the United States prefers a unified Yugoslavia.

"The concerns we came to Yugoslavia with have not been allayed by the meetings that we had here," Baker told reporters after more than 10 hours of separate talks with leaders of the Yugoslav federation and its six republics.

He said the United States would not recognize the Yugoslav northwestern Republic of Slovenia and the

second-largest Republic of Croatia as independent states, nor would back any unilateral action in the Balkan nation.

Slovenia and Croatia have announced they will declare independence by the end of the month.

Arrival in Albania

OW2206133791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1148 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Tirana, June 22 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker arrived here Saturday morning as the highest ranking U.S. official ever to visit Albania.

In a welcoming ceremony in Skenderberg Square in central Tirana, Albanian Prime Minister Ylli Bufi thanked the U.S. Government and Baker himself for their efforts to admit Albania into the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

Albania, the only European state that had remained outside CSCE, became its 35th member at a CSCE meeting held in Berlin this week.

Bufi also said that Baker's visit marked the ending of Albania's isolation and the beginning of a new era.

Baker said in his speech that he appreciated Albania's move to return to Europe.

In a meeting with Bufi afterwards, Baker said the spontaneous welcome accorded him by Tirana citizens upon his arrival represented the determination of the Albanian people to carry on political, economic and social reforms.

Baker assured Bufi that Albania will enjoy assistance and support from the United States.

This afternoon Baker will meet with Albanian parliamentarians and President Ramiz Alia.

Baker arrived here from Belgrade, where he held talks with Yugoslav leaders during his one-day visit.

Meeting With Bufi

OW2306033991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0251 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] Tirana, June 22 (XINHUA)—Albanian Premier Ylli Bufi said today U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's current visit to his country "announces a new era" in the Albanian-U.S. relations.

In a meeting with Baker, the first high-ranking U.S. official to visit Albania in more than half a century, Bufi briefed his U.S. guest on the domestic situation and his government's program of political and economic reforms.

President Ramiz Alia met with the U.S. secretary of state in a separate meeting, describing his visit as a historical event in Albania.

Delivering a speech at the Peoples' Assembly, Baker said that the restoration of the diplomatic ties between the two countries in March and his visit showed the United States pays close attention to the changes in Albania.

Baker urged Albanians to "keep on the course to democracy," hoping that there is no place for violence, no place for intimidation, no place for the use of force. All political prisoners must be freed, government control on the economy lifted, and free elections held, he added.

During his seven-hour visit, Baker also met with President of the People's Assembly Kastriot Islami and leaders of parliamentary groups of all parties, as well as some party and organization leaders.

Baker arrived here today after his visit to Yugoslavia.

U.S., ASEAN Hold Dialogue on Cooperation

OW2206085391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0611 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Washington, June 21 (XINHUA)—The tenth meeting of the dialogue between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United States ended here today, and two sides emphasized on closer cooperation on Cambodia, trade and investment.

In his welcoming remarks of the two-day meeting, U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Robert Kimmitt stressed the importance of continuing close cooperation between the U.S. and the ASEAN on such issues of common concern as Cambodia, Indochina refugees and Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

In a joint press statement, both sides reaffirmed their support for the efforts of the Paris conference co-chairmen to restore independence and peace to Cambodia on the basis of the United Nations settlement framework.

They also agreed that the recent initiatives of Prince Sihanouk and the discussions between the Cambodian parties have opened up new possibilities for momentum toward a political settlement, the statement said.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Solomon said, in a joint press conference held after the meeting, that both sides hoped that Cambodia's Supreme National Council "will become a fully functioning institution" in that nation.

On trade and investment, Ambassador Vitthya Vejajiva, permanent secretary for foreign affairs of Thailand who leads the ASEAN delegation, focussed on economic development.

Vitthya said that "ASEAN's remarkable growth provides opportunities for expanded cooperation between the ASEAN and the U.S. in such areas as trade, economic and development cooperation."

The meeting welcomed the forthcoming inaugural meeting of the ASEAN-U.S. Trade and Investment

Cooperation Committee on June 24-25, which will monitor and review trade and investment relations, identify opportunities for expanding trade and investment as well as related transfer of technology and human resource development, and hold consultations thereon.

Vitthya said the ASEAN is concerned about the North American free trade zone. "The American investment or the American capital might be sort of diverted more to Mexico rather than to the ASEAN."

Assistant Secretary of State Solomon explained that "it's simply a vehicle for creating a more dynamic economic region which again should ultimately be to the benefit of the ASEAN by giving it a larger, more dynamic market."

The North American free trade zone "is not certainly a bloc," Solomon added.

Vitthya said the U.S. side pointed out "to us that it's different from a customs union or common market without any sort of common external tariff."

Private sector delegations from the ASEAN member countries and the United States also attended the meeting.

Both sides agreed that the private investment and trade opportunities project, being undertaken by the ASEAN-U.S. private sectors, is a model of government and private sector cooperation to promote trade and investment.

Commentary Studies Arms Control in Middle East

HK2306043691 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 24, 17 Jun 91, pp 26-27

["International Commentary" by Xu Boyuan (6079 0590 3220): "Middle East Arms Control Should Be Comprehensive and Balanced"]

[Text] Since the end of the Gulf war, no genuine peaceful and stable situation has yet appeared in the Middle East; instead, sales of advanced weapons to this region are booming.

In consideration of its economic and strategic interests, the United States proposed that the five nations of China, the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, and France hold a Middle East arms control conference to lay down principles for sales to the Middle East of such conventional weapons as surface-to-surface missiles, planes, and tanks, as well as weapons of mass destruction, and to formulate relevant technical rules.

If arms control can be exercised properly and fairly according to the principle of being comprehensive and balanced, then it will have a positive impact on peace and stability in this region.

People hope that the holding of the Middle East arms control conference will play a useful role in promoting peace and stability in the Middle East. So a favorable atmosphere and benign conditions should be created for this, and action should be taken prudently.

In the Middle East, Israel's armaments are superior, and this is an evident fact. However, immediately after President Bush put forward his arms control proposal, U.S. Secretary of Defense Cheney announced that the United States would sell another 10 F-15 fighter planes to Israel and would foot 72 percent of the bill for Israel's research and development of its anti-ballistic missiles. Cheney also revealed that the United States would "store" part of the weapons and equipment used in the Gulf war in Israel. How could people understand all this?

The United States proposed that the Middle East nations be prohibited from purchasing and producing enriched uranium and separated plutonium, which can be used to make nuclear weapons, under verifiable conditions. Then, what should be done to the nuclear weapons that are now held in the hands of Israel? The United States now still says nothing about this. According to the estimate of the London International Strategy Institute, Israel now possesses 100 nuclear warheads and missile carriers.

Some people in the United States have also pointed out the problem. William Kuangte [0562 3676] of the Brookings Institution said: "Israel will be able to preserve its nuclear arsenal. Because none of the Arab nations has nuclear weapons and those kept by Iraq have been destroyed, the situation will be greatly favorable to them (Israel)."

Syria, being adjacent to Israel, is more sensitive, as its Golan Heights remains under Israel's occupation and the state of war has not been terminated. Syrian Foreign Minister al-Shar said that the U.S. proposal on arms control would only sacrifice the interests of the Arab nations and benefit Israel, because "according to this proposal, Israel can produce all kinds of weapons, including weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons, but the Arabs are not allowed to do so."

Al-Shar pointed out that the best way to reduce arms in the Middle East is to conclude a Middle East peace agreement. Jordan also held this viewpoint. A commentator of Jordan's state radio said: "It will be very difficult to exercise any arms control in this region unless peaceful solutions are first reached by the Arabs and the Israelis."

This is related to a more profound question: Should water be stopped from boiling by means of scooping it up and pouring it back, or should water be stopped from boiling by removing the firewood from under the pot? If arms control can be realized, it may help bring about peace and stability in the Middle East; however, it is hard fundamentally to settle the contradictions and conflicts in the Middle East if Arab-Israeli contradictions are not settled.

The United States proposed to settle Arab-Israeli disputes by holding a Middle East peace conference. For this purpose, U.S. Secretary of State Baker made four trips to the Middle East, but little progress was made. So far, even the procedural issue has not been solved, still less the substantive issues. Public opinion in Arab nations holds that the crux of the problem lies in the United States' support and bias for Israel. On 2 June,

Cheney said in Cairo: "I do not think that the expected results can be achieved if we threaten our Israeli friends by cutting down on the supply of weapons and force them to do something in the diplomatic arena."

If the bowl of water is not held in a balanced way, the water will unavoidably spill out. The solution for the Middle East issue must also be comprehensive, fair, and reasonable, and this is similarly self-evident.

Article Views Proposals for Mideast Conference

HK2406055791 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese
No 10, 16 May 91 pp 6-8

[Article by Guang Jie (1639 2638): "Propositions for Mideast Regional Conference Centering on United States"—first paragraph is SHIJIE ZHISHI introduction]

[Text] The propositions bypass the international peace conference to be convened and presided over by the United Nations, with the PLO excluded, while separating the settlement of the Palestinian issue from the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The Arab-Israeli dispute, which had died down because of the Gulf War, recently has become more conspicuous, with activities of all sides concerned being invigorated and diversified plans and conceptions appearing one after another. Regarding the question of how to ignite the Mideast peace process under the new situation, the United States wants to play the leading role by utilizing its favorable postwar position, while Europe will not think the United States could go by itself. The Arabs and Israel, the two parties concerned, are at the center of this diplomatic arena. There have been advances as well as retreats in their practice; however, they remain acutely opposed to each other in their basic stances.

The United States: A "Two-Track Policy"

President Bush proposed in his 6 March congressional speech that the Arab-Israeli issue be resolved on the basis of the principle of "exchanging territories for peace" and the Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Immediately following that, well-traveled U.S. Secretary of State Baker visited the Middle East on three occasions within a month or so, calling on Israel and its close neighboring Arabs; and on three occasions, he met Palestinian representatives from Israeli occupied territories. The fact that the United States is in such a hurry to go all out to arbitrate the Mideast issue has been a rare occasion in recent years, and people associate it with the scenes of Kissinger's "shuttle diplomacy" in the Middle East back in the 1970's.

The new point the U.S. currently proposes is the so-called "two-track policy"—namely, separating the Arab-Israeli dispute from the Palestinian issue so that the Arab-Israeli talks will parallel the Israeli-Palestinian dialogue. In the wake of U.S. contacts with Israel, the United States made the proposal on convening a "regional meeting" on the Mideast issue, as a specific approach to implement the "two-track policy." Its basic concept is that the regional

meeting will be presided over by the United States and the USSR, with the participation of Israel and Arabs connected with the Mideast issue and Palestinian representatives other than the PLO. There will be only an opening ceremony for the meeting, then direct bilateral talks will begin between Israel and each individual Arab country. The propositions bypass the idea of convening an international Mideast peace conference presided over by the United Nations, which idea has been adhered to by the Arabs but opposed by Israel. The propositions also elbow out the PLO, while separating the settlement of the Palestinian issue from the Arab-Israeli dispute. The difference between an "international peace conference" and a "regional" peace meeting seems to be slight in wording, but there are changes in both the form and essence. In his explanation of the regional meeting, Baker stated that any meeting with the participation of six or seven countries from various regions is stamped with an "international characteristic"; however, such a statement cannot cover up the changes in the meeting's nature.

Why should the United States be so enthusiastic about pushing its proposition for a regional meeting? Because the fulfillment of the Mideast reconciliation in its design has a direct bearing on U.S. arrangements for the Mideast and Gulf region. Beginning with the Gulf crisis, trouble started in regard to whether or not the settlement of this crisis should be linked to the Arab-Israeli dispute, which became all the more heated in the course of the Gulf war. The criticism of some Arabs against the U.S. pursuit of a "double standard" (by adopting different attitudes in demanding Iraq and Israel implement UN resolutions) has never stopped. The United States and its anti-Iraqi allies have repeatedly expressed their need to exert earnest efforts to settle the Mideast issue in the wake of the crisis. From this angle, resolving the Mideast issue is a must for the United States. On the other hand, the United States has formed a clear picture through the Gulf crisis that the Arab-Israeli dispute is the root of the turbulence and unrest in the Mideast region, and that there will be no peace in the region without a solution to the issue. This being the case, the settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute is an important factor in the United States making arrangements for security in the Mideast and Gulf region. The United States hopes to promote the certain compromise between the Arabs and Israel by taking advantage of its victory in the Gulf War and the favorable opportunity to eliminate their antagonism so that it will be conducive to maintaining the stability of its strategic positions in the Mideast and the flow of Western oil conduit.

Whether or not the regional meeting as proposed by the United States will become a reality is the crux of whether or not the United States will make progress in its Mideast diplomatic activities.

Israel: "Exchanging Peace for Peace"

The Mideast peace process has been active on several occasions in recent years; however, the hope for a peaceful settlement always ended up dashed due to Israel's stubborn refusal to pull out from the occupied

territories. This being the case, the attitude of Israel as a major concerned party is vitally important. The proposition on convoking a regional meeting has taken into consideration Israel's requirements, and basically falls in line with its will. Therefore, Israel has accepted the proposition on convening a regional meeting on principle, while proposing some conditions about the procedures and substantial issues as follows: Israel insists that the regional meeting can only be an "umbrella" for bilateral direct talks between Israel and the Arabs, and has no authority whatsoever, including the authority of supervision; Palestinian representatives participating in the meeting are confined to those living on the West Bank and Gaza Strip with Israel's approval; and the USSR must restore diplomatic relations with Israel.

More important is the fact that Israel has refused to discuss the substantial issue of "exchanging land for peace," while requiring the Arabs to first conclude the state of war, end or partially end their economic resistance against Israel to establish mutual trust, and consequently realize "peace exchanging for peace." Israel has recently created new grounds for argument; namely, that since Israel and Egypt have restored peace and the relevant clauses on withdrawal from occupied territories as stipulated in the Security Council Resolution No 242 have already been fulfilled with the return of the Sinai Peninsula, the remaining issue today is the guarantee of Israel's security.

At the same time, Israel has repeatedly warned the United States to refrain from adding pressure on Israel on the territory issue; otherwise, the result would run counter to what the United States' wishes. On 16 and 23 April, during Baker's third round of visits to the Mideast, Israel set up two new Jewish settlements on the West Bank. That action was by no means isolated. Prior to that, the Israeli prime minister and some ministers had reaffirmed Israel's stance that Israel would not withdraw from the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Golan Heights. Israeli Minister of Construction and Housing Ariel Sharon openly stated that building settlements on the occupied territories is the current government's fixed policy. It is planned that 13,000 houses will be built on the West Bank to help Jewish immigrants settle down in the next two years, with a rate of building settlements five times faster than recent years, thus increasing the number of Jewish immigrants on the West Bank by 50 percent. Furthermore, during Baker's visit to Israel, the Israeli occupation authorities prevented a Palestinian representative from the occupied territories from meeting U.S. Secretary of State Baker, and the said Palestinian stated that such an action of the Israeli authorities had dealt a "double blow" to Baker.

The United States has on several occasions criticized Israel for building settlements in the occupied territories as "placing roadblocks" in front of the peace process. Nevertheless, Israel has gone its own way and the U.S. side has been helpless in such situations. Earlier, Israel refrained from retaliating for Iraqi missile attacks,

thereby safeguarding the anti-Iraqi alliance. Consequently, Israel believes that it has rendered meritorious service and does not have to acknowledge U.S. superiority. Such Israeli response to U.S. diplomatic efforts has cast a shadow on Baker's shuttle diplomacy.

The Arabs: Diversified Attitudes

Regarding the Arabs, Egypt expressed that there is "no difficulty" for it to accept the proposition on convoking a regional meeting. However, it demanded that Israel eventually pull out from the occupied territories, along with a five-point proposal on ensuring the legitimate nationality rights and interests of the Palestinian people. Jordan is rather flexible in its attitude, while stressing that it is impossible for Jordan to represent the PLO to participate in the meeting.

In the wake of the Gulf war, the PLO has made new efforts and attempts to find a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian issue, with no active response from the United States and Israel, however. The PLO central committee recently convoked a meeting at which an announcement was made that it would not accept the U.S. propositions. The Palestinian personalities who have recently met U.S. Secretary of State Baker reaffirmed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and that they oppose the practice of elbowing out the PLO in the Mideast peace talks. Because of the dispute, the question as to which Palestinians will participate in the Mideast regional meeting as Palestinian representatives has not been decided on as of now.

Syria used to belong to the radicals on the Mideast issue, and part of its territory is still under Israeli occupation. Syria has become all the more eye-catching because of its attitude toward the Arab-Israeli dispute in the wake of the Gulf War. This being the case, Syria has become an important subject to win over during Baker's three visits to the Mideast.

With Israel's tough stance on the occupied territories becoming clear, Syria's stance has also toughened on the convening of a peace meeting during Baker's third visit to the Middle East. Syria announced that it would only participate in an international Mideast peace conference presided over by the UN with participation of the Security Council five permanent members and all sides concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict in order to exercise the Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, implement the principle of exchanging land for peace, and guarantee the fair and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian issue. Syria stressed that should the regional meeting as proposed be unable to achieve the aforesaid goals, Syria would oppose the convocation of such a meaningless meeting.

Europe Has Other Plans

If we broaden our vision a little, we will find that Europe, which is separated from the Middle East by a sea, shows great concern for the development of the state of affairs

in that region. Europe has been very vigilant against the U.S. attempt to dominate Mideast affairs since the end of the Gulf war. The U.S. proposition on convening a regional meeting has elbowed out Europe; consequently, European countries are very unhappy about it. EEC officials stressed that "confining the initiators of the Mideast peace conference to the United States and the USSR only" is unacceptable, and that the EEC should be invited "not in the capacity of observers but as participants to whatever conferences." EEC countries including France have not given up their idea of convoking an international Mideast peace conference as of now, while stressing that the PLO should play an important role in the peace process. This being the case, they have conducted extensive contacts with concerned parties in the Middle East.

The United States cannot but take into consideration the strong reactions of its "allies." Prior to his third visit to the Middle East, Baker first visited Brussels to negotiate with the EEC, while promising it that the United States would persuade Israel to accept the EEC's participation in the meeting.

The United States proposed that the USSR jointly preside over the meeting in its proposition on a regional peace meeting; consequently, the Soviet response to the U.S. proposition has been "positive." However, the USSR must restore diplomatic relations with Israel before the meeting as an exchange for the "ticket of admittance" from Israel to preside over the meeting. That probably accounts for Baker stopping at Moscow during his third visit to the Middle East. The Soviet side has disclosed that the Soviet foreign minister will visit Israel this May; perhaps a solution to the issue of restoring diplomatic relations between the two sides will be found by then. Nevertheless, should the regional meeting be reduced to a cosmetic opening ceremony, with the USSR eventually turning into a wallflower, the USSR would weigh whether or not it is worth its effort to play the part. For that reason, the USSR has made a three-step proposition—namely, talks with Palestinian participation be conducted in the wake of the regional meeting, and, in the end, an international conference is critical.

The attitudes of the Arabs and Israel have become clearer as of now. We may consider it to be the results of Baker's three visits to the Middle East. However, the gap between the Arab and Israeli positions remains great. The Arabs insist on the principle of "exchanging land for peace," which Israel has refused; thus the two sides run counter to each other in their stances. However, public opinion believes that the said principle is precisely the issue's substance. With the absence of this principle, the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 242 would be an empty word, and the plan for peace a castle in Spain. U.S. Secretary of State Baker has repeatedly stated that his mission is to narrow the gap between all sides concerned in the Middle East, and that he has no intention to add pressure on any side, playing just "a catalytic promoter's role." However, Baker has not disclosed how he is to achieve that role on the crucial issue of "exchanging land for peace" to date.

Upon concluding his third trip to the Middle East, Baker stated that he had made some progress; nevertheless, he has "failed to patch up the differences between the Arabs and Israelis on the conditions about the convocation of a peace meeting." The activities of all sides centering around the Mideast issue will continue. Some of the world's commentators hold the view that only by satisfying the demands and taking into considerations the interests of all sides as best as possible will it be possible to realize peace in the Middle East region. It seems there is still a long and winding road ahead to accomplish that goal.

United States & Canada

Jiang Zemin, Officials Meet American Professor

OW2206125291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1105 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, met and held a cordial conversation with Tung-yen Lin, professor emeritus of the University of California at Berkeley and chairman of the T.V. Lin International at Zhongnanhai this afternoon.

Mr. Tung-yen Lin is visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

Present at the meeting were Ding Guangen, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Han Xu, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; and Liu Huaqiu, vice minister of foreign affairs.

Editorial Reviews Change in U.S. MFN Stand

HK2206062791 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 22 Jun 91 p 2

[Editorial: "Change in U.S. Stand on Most-Favored-nation Issue"]

[Text] The United States has most recently adopted a realistic attitude toward the problem of granting China most-favored-nation [MFN] status. The U.S. President has presented to Congress a motion on unconditional extension of MFN status for China. The Senate is not going to deny or revise the motion but will work on another bill concerning the human rights issue, reportedly with which to express its "condemnation."

MFN status is in fact a clause [tiao kuan 2742 2949] signed by the United States with another country to give that country the lowest trade tariffs in observance of international customs. The wider the mutually beneficial lowest-tariff relationships the United States has with other countries, the more extensive its trade paths and the bigger its overseas markets. Therefore the United States has been very active and forthcoming in this respect and has established mutually beneficial tariff

relationships with over 100 countries, with the result that U.S. products now spread far and wide; some of them have even monopolized the international market, making huge profits. If the United States lightheartedly revokes this mutually beneficial relationship with a certain country because it is not satisfied with its internal affairs, U.S. interests will be the first to get hit. When the United States ceases doing business with the country, its business competitors will immediately fill the vacuum it leaves and take over the markets, which are then lost to the United States.

The Chinese market was lost to the United States in the 1950's and 1960's, during which the two countries were completely cut off from each other. It was not until the Carter era that the United States opened the trade door to China and since then Sino-U.S. trade had been developing rapidly. However, when the United States applied "sanctions" against China for political reasons, relations between the two countries became tense, and, moreover, U.S. exports to China were reduced by 17 percent and U.S. trade with China suffered a deficit of close to \$10 billion.

If the United States moves one step further and creates a stalemate on the MFN issue, it will certainly lose a market of 1.1 billion people. Is the United States not harming its own interests by voluntarily withdrawing from a market where its products have established predominance?

China values developing trade relations with the United States as well as those with Western Europe. While the United States was rattling on about the MFN issue, China sent a procurement team to the United States as well as to Europe to purchase foreign commodities. This move was intended first, to liaise with American industrial and commercial circles and prove that China was a big buyer of American goods, with the result that the commercial sector could bring some influence to bear on the politicians on Capitol Hill and remind them of safeguarding U.S. long-term interests. Second, the move was designed to promote China's economic relations with Western Europe, prove that China has trading partners all over the world, and to let the United States know that free trade requires competition. Driving fish away toward the deep does not quite fit the American free-competition entrepreneurship.

The view of the Bush administration differs from that of some anti-China congressmen, and this serves as a mutual check. However, they cannot even reach agreement on the question of whether to "isolate China" and "what good it would do the United States if China is isolated." At present Bush's tactic is to highlight problems even tougher than the MFN issue: How will it handle the situation when it needs China's cooperation or coordination in international affairs, especially if its relations with China are stalemated? How will it coordinate moves with China on the arms control issue when it has distanced itself from China? And how will it persuade China to move closer to customary international

standards in matters of intellectual property rights if it has severed trade relations with China?

Some politicians know only how to fire off opinions, but the Bush administration wants them to be able to really resolve problems concerning U.S. interests. Even Max Baucus, chairman of the Senate trade subcommittee, admitted that launching an attack on the MFN issue is like adopting saturation bombing: Both China and the United States will be hurt.

An increasing number of people in American business circles feel that an annual review of MFN status will only dampen American businessmen's investment in China and trade development and is the most damaging factor for reducing American goods going to China. Businessmen in Western Europe do not have this problem and can pursue vigorously expansion of their established markets in China.

'Anemic' Recovery of U.S. Economy Expected

OW2306073191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0647 GMT 23 Jun 91

[“Roundup: U.S. Economists Expect Anemic Recovery (By Fang Yinong)”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, June 22 (XINHUA)—Most economists here believe that the current U.S. economic recovery will be sluggish and anemic because of the heavy debt burden and other unfavorable factors.

Twenty economists for the Business Council said in a recent survey that the recovery would be restrained by high debt levels on the part of businesses and consumers, and huge deficits on the part of the federal government.

Real gross national product will rise at a pace of about three percent in the first year of the recovery, about half of the average growth of six percent in the first year of previous recoveries, they said.

Walter Shipley, chairman of Chemical Banking Corp., noted that the 1980s saw “an unprecedented growth in credit at the government level, the corporate level and consumer levels.”

“Now we are going through a period of adjustment to a slower rate of credit creation, and that process I think will take time to work its way through the economy and will tend to have a negative effect” on the recovery, he added.

According to the U.S. press, corporate and individual debt now has topped six trillion dollars, higher than the 1990 gross national product of 5.465 trillion dollars. The federal budget deficit, or the national debt, has exceeded three trillion dollars.

The huge debt has burdened U.S. businesses, with their spending on interest accounting for more than 28 percent of their working capital.

Moreover, U.S. family debt in 1990 was estimated at over 3.4 trillion dollars. That means each American owes an average 13,000 dollars.

Economists say the heavy debt burden has made it more difficult for companies and consumers to increase capital spending and personal consumption, which account for about 75 percent of the gross national product.

Last fall the Bush administration and Congress reached an agreement to reduce nearly 500 billion dollars in federal deficit over the next five years. Restricted by the agreement, the Bush administration can not take the traditional weapons of tax reduction and higher government expenditures to stimulate economic growth.

Furthermore, the state and local governments are now facing the most severe financial crisis in the past decade.

U.S. press reports have found that of the 50 states, 21 must deal with a total projected budget deficit of more than 35 billion dollars in the next fiscal year. To balance their budgets, state and local governments are now increasing taxes and slashing public spending.

Edward Gramlich, a professor of economics at the University of Michigan, said that the belt-tightening measures by state and local governments could send unemployment up one-half of a percentage point nationwide.

"This will make it more difficult to pull out of a recession this summer," he noted.

The United States' actions on deficit reduction will "hamper the recovery from the recession or deepen the recession," said Robert Fafuse, an economist at the Federal Advisory Commission in Intergovernmental Relations.

Economists believe that for fear of renewed inflation pressure, the Federal Reserve has a limited leeway in further lowering interest rates to stimulate the economy.

Still trapped in crisis, U.S. commercial banks have to be very cautious in extending loans and credits.

For this reason, many economists believe that the credit crunch—the unwillingness of banks to extend loans—would be a major factor that will make the recovery lackluster.

Alan Blinder, a professor of economics at Princeton University, said that another factor is that U.S. economy's underlying growth rate today is much lower than it was earlier in the post-war period.

"Productivity growth has slowed alarmingly in the past two decades," he said. With productivity inching up at a paltry 1.3 percent rate, the underlying growth trend today is only about 2.2 percent a year—a far cry from the four percent rates that typified earlier decades, he added.

Report Details U.S. Proliferation of Weapons

OW2406085791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0311 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Washington, June 23 (XINHUA)—The United States is contributing substantially to the proliferation of conventional arms as the world's premier exporter of sophisticated military technology, according to the Congress' Office of Technology Assessment (OTA).

In a study report, entitled "Global Arms Trade" which was released last week, the OTA said that in 1988, the most recent year for which data are available, the United States exported 14.3 billion dollars worth of weapons, more than three times the total exports by other members of the NATO, and more than half going to the Middle East region.

The 180-page report said that the United States also was engaged in transferring production technology for 70 major weapon systems to foreign countries in 1988, about the same number as all other NATO countries and the Soviet Union combined.

The OTA researchers said the major industrial powers have sold advanced weapons so widely around the globe that they gradually are losing control of key military technologies.

The researchers listed several examples of recent U.S. transfers involving arms production know-how: Stinger anti-aircraft missile capability has gone to Germany, Belgium, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey.

Patriot missile and air defense capability has gone to Japan and Italy.

AIM-91 Sidewinder air-to-air missile capability has gone to Japan, Germany, Norway, Italy and Taiwan.

The F16 fighter is produced under U.S. license in Turkey.

The F-18 fighter is produced in South Korea.

"By exporting large quantities of potent weapons, the advanced industrial states continue to build up the ability of potentially renegade or terrorist nations to threaten the use of force and to invade weaker nations," the study said.

It said Iraq's invasion of Kuwait was an example, and added "if advanced weaponry continues to proliferate at present rates, it is not likely to be the last."

U.S. President George Bush last month called on the major arms exporters to exert "collective self-restraint" in sales of conventional weapons to the Middle East. At Bush's request the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain—are to meet next month in Paris to discuss the matter.

However, the OTA study report said that among the forces working against restraint on U.S. arms exports are

the U.S. Government bureaucracy itself, as well as U.S. arms manufacturers who are trying to compensate for declining domestic sales.

It noted, for example, that the Pentagon's Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA), which handles the transfer of U.S. arms to foreign governments, gets 80 percent of its operating budget from fees it charges on arms transfers.

Because the agency's budget is tied to the volume of arms it transfers, "there is a powerful incentive for DSAA personnel to make as many sales as possible," it said.

U.S. Says Arms Cut-Off Needed for Afghan Peace

OW2206083491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0705 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Islamabad, June 22 (XINHUA)—The best chance for a political settlement in Afghanistan lies in working toward a cut-off of U.S. and Soviet lethal assistance to the opposing parties in the conflict, said a U.S. State Department official.

John Kelly, U.S. assistant secretary of state for South Asian affairs, told the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs in Washington on June 20 that the U.S. was convinced that a political settlement was the only real solution to the Afghanistan conflict and that a total arms cut-off would provide an opening in that direction.

According to a press release issued here by the U.S. Information Service (USIS), Kelly emphasized that the U.S. officials were having consultations with the Soviet Union as well as with the United Nations and the governments of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia to achieve the object of a political settlement.

Kelly regretted that the U.S. had not been able to reach agreement with the Soviets on a "certain date" for such an arms cut-off after the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan two years ago.

He also called upon all other interested parties to agree publicly to stop the flow of arms to Afghanistan.

Kelly stressed that the U.S. policy paralleled and complemented UN peace-making efforts in Afghanistan and that Washington welcomed UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's May 21 statement outlining the general principles for a political settlement in that country.

U.S. Military Develops Anti-Helicopter Mines

OW2306010991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0023 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] Washington, June 22 (XINHUA)—The U.S. Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) is developing a mine that can autonomously detect, track and destroy helicopters.

According to June 24 issue of the AVIATION WEEK and SPACE TECHNOLOGY, Ferranti International, Textron Defense Systems and Texas Instruments are about to conclude tests of three brassboard designs of the anti-helicopters mine from which DARPA will select two for prototyping later this year.

Thomas Hafer, DARPA program director for mine and countermine, said the performance requirements are 100-meter lethal radius, 40-pound maximum weight and 10,000 dollars unit price for large production quantities.

All three designs meet the basic criteria, although their capability vary. The three use similar technology but quite different concepts.

Each company varies its approach, the primary means to detect and classify hostile helicopters in all three is an acoustic sensor array. Detection and classification takes place considerably beyond the kill range and serves to "wake up" the mine's other sensors and point the warhead in the right direction.

The warhead, common to all three, is a package of multiple, explosively formed projectiles with enough power to penetrate the armor on the underside of most combat helicopters.

The presence of mines could force hostile rotorcraft to fly at least 100-170 meters high to stay out of range, making them vulnerable to conventional air defense systems.

Anti-helicopter mines also could be used to protect the flanks of ground forces, shield fixed assets from helicopter attack, or harass enemy helicopter operations by dropping them behind battle lines.

Soviet Union

CPC Document on Adjusting Policy Toward USSR

HK2306071491 Hong Kong TANGTAL in Chinese
No 3, 15 Jun 91, p 18

[Article by Ho Po-shih (0149 0130 2457): "Central Document Initiates Across-the-Board Adjustment of China's Policy Toward Soviet Union"]

[Text] Recently, CPC authorities issued a document to cadres at and above the section chief level throughout the country, requiring them to unify their understanding on the issue of the Soviet Union and speak along the same lines when commenting on Soviet affairs. This was an important adjustment of the CPC's attitude toward the Soviet Union after Jiang Zemin's visit there.

The Adjustment of the Soviet Policy

According to people to whom the document was conveyed, the document has three main points: First, it stresses that the Soviet Union is still adhering to the socialist road. Second, it stresses the importance of Sino-Soviet relations. Third, it stresses that the border issue should be approached realistically, and China

should not require the Soviet Union to return territories occupied by Tsarist Russia. The document also stresses the need to unify the whole party's understanding of the new pattern of Sino-Soviet relations.

As for the first point, the circular points out that Gorbachev is still adhering to socialism. He is opposed to Yeltsin's idea of restoring capitalism across the board and is also opposed to separatism. The CPC "central leadership affirms this."

As for the second point, the circular says: In the wake of the Gulf war, "Bushism" in the United States began to rise, and closer Sino-Soviet relations will be conducive to the maintenance of the new world order. The circular particularly points out: Before Jiang Zemin's visit, the central authorities were aware that the United States would extend China's most-favored-nation trade status and regarded this as a success scored by the arrangement of Jiang's visit to the Soviet Union. Therefore, strengthening Sino-Soviet relations will help constrain the United States.

As for the third point, the circular holds that so far, the eastern section of the border has been settled properly. It requires the people to realistically approach the Chinese territories occupied by Tsarist Russia from an overall viewpoint.

The circular finally says: It is rumored abroad that in China, power is held in the hands of a "faction of students returned from the Soviet Union." However, the central leadership does not view things in this way. Our comrades should not be influenced by such rumors.

Campaign of Criticizing the Soviet Union Grinds to a Halt

According to informed sources, the document reflected a major change in the CPC's policy toward the Soviet Union. Even in October last year, the CPC still issued a document to convey Jiang Zemin's criticism against the Soviet Union. At that time, he held that Gorbachev was not practicing socialism but was pursuing social democracy, and his new thinking was nothing original but just the refurbished version of the revisionist version of the Second International. Before that, conservatives inside the CPC criticized the Soviet line with full zest. After the 1989 anti-Ceausescu revolution in Romania, the CPC internally criticized Gorbachev by name and blamed him for the domino-style collapse of the communist regimes in Eastern Europe. Some conservatives even called for openly rather than secretly criticizing Gorbachev. A CPC central document also told the people to be prepared for this. For this purpose, the CPC Central Propaganda Department organized a writing group and compiled 700,000-characters of material, as it was planned to launch a systematic criticism campaign in the wake of last year's Spring Festival. Two events later made the criticism plan abortive. One was that after knowing about this, the Soviet authorities told the CPC not to do this, because this was unfavorable to the two countries' relations. The other was that Deng Xiaoping

issued an instruction, saying that he did not agree to start another round of open polemics, and he just hoped that "things can be explained to cadres and the masses" through internal channels. He also advised Jiang Zemin and other leaders not to try to play a leading role in the international communist movement and try to be in the limelight, because China cannot afford doing this. A round of fierce campaign of criticizing the Soviet Union was thus pushed aside.

The CPC Fears That Yeltsin Would Come to Power

According to informed sources, the CPC changed its attitude toward the Soviet Union around the Spring Festival of this year. They pointed out that two factors had prompted the CPC's policy change. The first was the rapid emergence of "Bushism" in the wake of the Gulf war. The tendency toward the United States' exclusive domination of the world prompted China and the Soviet Union to tighten their ties. Second, after observing Soviet affairs, the CPC found that they could only support Gorbachev for the time being. According to informed sources, among the three political forces in the Soviet Union (namely, the factions separately headed by Gorbachev, Yeltsin, and Ligachev), the CPC first tried to support Ligachev, because his position was not as radical as Gorbachev's and far less rightist than Yeltsin's. However, after the CPC sent a "party worker delegation" to make on-the-spot investigations in the Soviet Union, they found that Ligachev had no influence at all in that county. So they could only make a choice between Gorbachev and Yeltsin. This made the CPC change its attitude toward the Soviet Union. At the time, the political study materials distributed inside the party mentioned that Ligachev had no weight inside the CPSU and Yeltsin's influence was increasing. CPC authorities were afraid that if Yeltsin comes to power, the ideological gap between Moscow and Beijing will get wider and China will then become more isolated. So they shifted to support Gorbachev.

Gorbachev Outlines Work on Reform Programs

OW2206014691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0018 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Moscow, June 21 (XINHUA)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said today that there were no "insurmountable disagreements" between the "Harvard program" developed jointly by Grigoriy Yavlinskiy and American economists as well as the anti-crisis program of the USSR Cabinet of Ministers.

Talking with a group of journalists in the Kremlin, Gorbachev said that he will submitted those proposals to the leaders of the seven major industrial nations at the forthcoming meeting in London.

He told the reporters that the work on the programs began at a government residence in Volynsk, near Moscow, several days ago, which is under his guidance with Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov participating.

Supreme Soviet Not To Discuss Pavlov Request*OW2206022191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0013 GMT 22 Jun 91*

[Text] Moscow, June 21 (XINHUA)—The Soviet Parliament today decided not to discuss Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov's request for extending the right of legislative initiative to the government in 1991.

The decision was passed by 262-24 vote and 21 abstention. Four days ago, the Soviet prime minister said that he made the request just for solving promptly issues related to the implementation of the anti-crisis program.

The parliament decision was cleared following Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's emotional speech, in which he accused the leaders of the Soyuz group of deputies of attempting to create a semblance of a conflict between the president and the prime minister.

Pavlov said today at the parliament session that he made the request was for solving the problems in economic reforms more effectively, but not because of any conflict between he and the president.

Pavlov expressed that he did not insist on voting procedure for his request, saying he "fully agreed" with the stance that Gorbachev expounded.

Gorbachev Calls for Wartime-Style Unity*OW2206040691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0150 GMT 22 Jun 91*

[Text] Moscow, June 21 (XINHUA)—The national unity the Soviets displayed during the Second World War can help solve the current problems facing the country, President Mikhail Gorbachev said on Friday, eve of the fiftieth anniversary of the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union.

In a nationwide televised speech, Gorbachev said that the Soviet victory over Nazi Germany during the "Great Patriotic War" resulted from "unprecedented consolidation of Soviet society in its strength and scale."

Even today, this kind of firm consolidation has a great moral lesson for all Soviet peoples, Gorbachev stressed.

In order to accomplish the tasks confronting the Soviet Union, "what we need above all is solidarity and consolidation, a unified will and sense of responsibility for the fate of our motherland as we had during the Great Patriotic War," he said.

"Otherwise, no program can help us, no matter how it is well designed and scientifically based," Gorbachev added.

The Soviet Union is marking the fiftieth anniversary of Germany's surprise attack on June 22, 1941. Historians say as many as 27 million Soviet people were killed during the war.

Also on Friday, Soviet and German delegates, including Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh and

his German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher, gathered in the German city of Potsdam for a solemn ceremony to mark the anniversary.

In Moscow, the Soviet Parliament and the Secretariat of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee issued several appeals to the nation calling for national unity and greater efforts for peace and stability.

The Supreme Soviet, or the parliament, observed Friday's invasion with a minute of silence to honor the Soviet war dead.

Northeast Asia**DPRK Envoy Urges U.S. To Sign Peace Treaty***SK2306075991 Beijing Radio Beijing in Korean
1100 GMT 22 Jun 91*

[Text] On occasion of the 41st anniversary of the war of the U.S. invasion of Korea, Chu Chang-chun, DPRK ambassador to the PRC, held a news conference at the Korean Embassy this afternoon and issued a press statement.

Ambassador Chu Chang-chun said that the government and the Workers Party of Korea had repeatedly presented various reasonable peaceful initiatives and proposals, including the three principles for the national reunification of Korea and the plan for founding a democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

Ambassador Chu Chang-chun called on the United States to participate in either Korea-U.S. talks or tripartite talks and to accept a proposal for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with the a peace treaty. In addition, he called on the United States to withdraw its troops and all military equipment, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea immediately.

As for the nuclear inspection issue, Ambassador Chu Chang-chun said: The United States has recently talked about the nonexistent nuclear facilities in Korea and babbled about the nuclear inspection. Korea has neither the intention nor the capability of producing nuclear weapons. In addition, Korea is not opposed to the nuclear inspection.

Ambassador Chu Chang-chun pointed out that the United States should stop babbling about only Korea, which has no nuclear weapons, to accept the nuclear inspection. However, the United States should open its nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea to the public and accept the nuclear inspection of those weapons.

DPRK, U.S. Open Talks on Soldiers' Remains*OW2406011791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0054 GMT 24 Jun 91*

[Text] Panmunjom, June 24 (XINHUA)—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the United States opened talks here Sunday on the handover

of remains of the American soldiers who were killed during the Korean War in the early 1950s.

Representing the delegations of the two countries are Li Song-ho, member of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, and U.S. Senator Bob Smith.

At the opening of talks, Smith expressed thanks for the humanitarian efforts by the DPRK to bring the two sides together for the discussion. He said progress in the talks would be conducive to the improvement in relations between the two countries.

Li Song-ho, in his opening speech, proposed that the two countries establish a "common committee" to deal with the issue.

Li told a press conference later that the U.S. negotiator had agreed in principle to the idea of a "common committee" and would report to the U.S. Government.

According to an original plan, the DPRK was to transfer the remains of 11 U.S. soldiers to the United States on Monday.

Seoul Considers DMZ Environmental Study

OW2106134391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0944 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang, June 21 (XINHUA)—The South Korean authorities are considering to propose a joint study by scholars from both parts of Korea regarding the ecological environment in the demilitarized zone along the Military Demarcation Line, reported Seoul Radio.

The Military Demarcation Line located in the middle of the Korean peninsula was delimited in July, 1953, according to the Korean Armistice Agreement signed by the Korean-Chinese side and the "United Nations Army."

The demilitarized zone, which is two kilometers wide on each side of the Military Demarcation Line, has become a nature protection zone overgrown with bushes and trees, beasts and birds.

South Korea originally planned to make the study in the southern half of the demilitarized zone, but it has changed its mind in view of the fact that both parts of Korea are applying for United Nations membership.

The joint study program is under the consideration of a working committee of the National Unification Board in Seoul. Last May, the South Korean authorities asked the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) for assistance to the joint study. It reportedly will formally make a proposal to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in coming September or October.

S. Korean Ruling Party Wins in Local Elections

OW2206003091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1321 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang, June 21 (XINHUA)—South Korea's ruling party scored a major victory in the local elections yesterday, said Radio Seoul monitored here today.

The Democratic Liberal Party, headed by President No Tae-u won 564 of the 866 seats at stake to form local councils in 15 cities or provinces, said the report.

The main opposition New Democratic Party, led by Kim Tae-chung, got 165 seats, independent candidates took away 115, and the opposition Democratic Party won only 21.

The voting started at 7 a.m. yesterday at 14,780 polling stations in 850 constituencies across South Korea and ended at 6 p.m.

On the average, 58.99 percent of 28 million eligible voters cast ballots in yesterday's polls, up 3.99 percent over the turnout level for the elections held last March 26 to choose members of the local councils below the prefectural level, the report said.

The devising of the local councils is intended to reinforce local autonomy. President No is slated to expound on the guideline and policies for such autonomy yesterday, the report said.

Japan Uses 'Tricks' in Relations With Taiwan

HK2306052691 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 19 Jun 91 p 3

["Special Article" by Chang Cheng-chien (1728 2052 04/): "Japan Employs Tricks in Its Relations With Taiwan"]

[Text] Political commentators in Tokyo point out that the Japanese Government has recently employed tricks in its relations with Taiwan, and has violated the Sino-Japanese joint declaration on establishing diplomatic relations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has done this with the understanding that it will hurt relations between the two countries, and this points to a more serious matter.

"On Leave" in Taiwan as a Cover-Up

On 4 May, ASAHI SHIMBUN carried on its front page a major headline, which reported that the Japanese Government has decided to expand dialogue and exchanges with Taiwan's strata which oversee concrete matters, including contacts with government servants. Among the Japanese Government's concrete measures are:

1. Yoshi Nomoto, head of the Second Southeast Asia Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is to be "on leave" in Taiwan and become director of the Exchange Association, so as to strengthen the lineup of the association. This is the first time an official at the Foreign Ministry division level is being sent to the association.

2. Relax restrictions on contacts between government officials. Except ministers and vice ministers, other officials can have contacts with the Taiwan authorities so long as they do not use their official titles, to discuss economic, trade, and other concrete matters.

3. Citing the words of a Foreign Ministry official, ASAHI SHIMBUN says the future duties of the Exchange Association are not limited to consular relations, but will have the function of an "embassy."

4. Other Foreign Ministry officials can have contacts with Taiwan authorities as long as they stay away from the domain of official government contacts, but ranking officials such as ministers and vice ministers are not permitted to visit Taiwan.

Even the Taiwan side cannot totally believe this sudden news, saying they have "no way to verify" the report by ASAHI SHIMBUN. Ten days later, however, Japan sent a huge 160-member economic delegation to visit Taipei, among which were officials from the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. When in Taipei, delegation representatives Toru Shinohara and Yukimasa Kitagawa from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry paid a special visit to economic and trade officials of the Taiwan authorities.

Since the establishment of Sino-Japanese relations in 1972, Japan's interactions with Taiwan have been confined to the civil domain. The trick recently used by the Japanese Government, which sent an "on leave" government official to Taiwan to act as director of the Exchange Association, was nothing but a cover-up to cheat people. Shinohara and Kitagawa are not "on leave." Are they not carrying out official contacts?

On a major matter concerning Sino-Japanese relations, the Japanese Government went so far as to resort to the method of a sudden attack to carry out official interactions with the Taiwan authorities, and did not care about hurting the Chinese people's feelings. This cannot but arouse alertness among people who are enthusiastic about Sino-Japanese relations. Tokyo's political commentators point out sharply that the ruling group in Japan might have a deeper strategy on the problem of Taiwan.

What Is the Intention of the "Trust and Friendship Association"?

There were 10 young Diet members in the Japanese economic delegation to Taiwan. On 14 May, they met the young persons from Taiwan's political, economic, and academic circles, and established the "Trust and Friendship Association for the Study of International Policy." The Taiwan authorities felt it was a chance to carry out "elastic diplomacy" toward Japan, and used all their strength to carry out official contacts.

Since returning to Tokyo from Taipei, members of the Japanese delegation have treated the grand situation on the day when the "Trust and Friendship Association" was founded as "strange talks." On that day, Li Teng-hui sent his special congratulatory remarks, and Hao Po-tsun

personally attended the meeting. Chiang Yen-shih, secretary general at the "office of the president"; Vincent Siew, "minister of economic affairs"; and John H. Chang, "vice minister of foreign affairs"; also came to send their greetings. Li Teng-hui's speech when receiving the Japanese delegates also enabled the Japanese to understand his real intention.

He said that Japan should not ignore Taiwan's economic strength, and in particular, it should not consider only such factors as huge population and vast area. Li Teng-hui also pointed out that in the past, the two sides did not have official and high-level contacts, therefore many problems could not be solved; he hoped that the founding of the "Trust and Friendship Association" can continue to strengthen efforts in Sino-Japanese relations.

The "strange talks" enabled Japan to see Taiwan's intention clearly, but the Japanese are not as "short-sighted" as Li Teng-hui. They used the chance arising from their counterpart's "elastic diplomacy" to lay down the strategy for the 21st century. Tokyo thinks that certainly the current rulers in Taiwan have many links with Japan, but they will soon step down from the historical stage, and the new generation will grasp Taiwan's fate. "Talking about trust and establishing friendship" with Taiwan's new generation is Japan's political plan aimed at Taiwan with a future perspective, paving the road for further political and economic expansion in Taiwan. This is also in accord with its strategic intention to become a big political power.

Why Do It, Knowing It Is Wrong?

As far as Sino-Japanese relations are concerned, the problem of Taiwan is the most acute and sensitive problem. This is because after the Sino-Japanese war in 1894, Japan invaded and occupied Taiwan for as long as 50 years. After the founding of the PRC, Japan again collaborated with the Chiang Kai-shek group and posed itself as an enemy to New China for 23 years. After establishing diplomatic relations with China, Japan recognized the PRC Government as the only legitimate government of China and Taiwan as part of Chinese territory. It has been stipulated that Japan's interactions with Taiwan should be confined to the civil domain, and this is out of the understanding that Taiwan, as a "wound" in Sino-Japanese relations, should never be touched, so as not to cause more pain. It should be said that Japan's rulers know this point very clearly.

Beginning this year, Sino-Japanese relations have gradually returned to normal. Since early this year, Japan's ministers of finance, international trade and industry, and foreign affairs have visited China one after another. Nakasone and Takeshita, the two former prime ministers, also have come to Beijing for visits, and this good situation should be affirmed by both countries. However, political commentators point out that Tokyo's new tricks in its relations with Taiwan are being carried out in precisely such a good situation. A great deal of complexity is involved here. Some people within the

Foreign Ministry probably think that China has been in a difficult situation since the "4 June" incident, and Japan is the first among Western countries to lift some sanctions and provide China with loans, therefore China surely will be thankful to Japan, and under this condition, even if its method for dealing with Taiwan has surpassed the limit and violated the joint declaration, China will remain silent. This is the root of "doing it, knowing it is wrong." Some people in the Foreign Ministry are probably happy about their "diplomatic skill." They do not know, however, that the establishment of the "Trust and Friendship Association" precisely indicates that Japan is neither trustworthy nor friendly in its relations with China. The Chinese people will not forget this account, unless Tokyo takes the initiative in correcting its perfidy.

Mongolian Vice President Interviewed on Visit

OW2206171591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1340 GMT 22 Jun 91

[By reporters Bataercang (1572 1044 1422 0221) and Li Jiahao (2621 0163 1170)]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Jun (XINHUA)—On the eve of his visit to China at the invitation of China's National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, Radnaasumbereliyn Gonchigdorj, chairman of the Mongolian Small Hural and vice president of the Mongolian People's Republic, today commented on the development of Mongolian-Chinese relations in an interview he granted to XINHUA reporters.

Gonchigdorj said: "We are very satisfied that the long-standing traditional Mongolian-Chinese relations have been expanding and developing since the obstacles were removed. It is worthy of note that the sincere efforts exerted by the two countries to develop their relations are the basis on which relations and cooperation between the two countries can develop in such a manner." He added: The political relations between the two countries have been completely normalized and they have reached the highest level. The visit to China last year by Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, in his capacity as chairman of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, was an important step toward closer bilateral relations. The development of relations between the two countries' highest legislative organ and parliament plays an important role in promoting Mongolian-Chinese ties. The visit to Mongolia by Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Chinese NPC Standing Committee, in 1987 and the visit to China by the chairman of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia in 1988 initiated a new beginning for the expansion and development of the two countries' parliaments.

He said: Mongolia has now adopted a policy of switching to a market economy and opening to the outside world, and this will provide broader opportunities for economic cooperation between the two countries. China has accumulated fairly rich experience in implementing open economic policies. We have always believed that the

Chinese people have made tangible contributions to Mongolia's economic and production development. I believe that this tradition will be enriched and developed with new substance.

Gonchigdorj concluded: "I wish to use this opportunity to emphasize that broadening the ties between the two countries' parliaments is greatly significant for the development of the two countries' relations in the economic, cultural, scientific, and other departments."

Lei Jieqiong Meets UN Mongolian Delegation

OW2306111491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1101 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA)—Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC), met here today with a delegation of the United Nations Association of Mongolia led by its President B. Dashtseren.

In a cordial conversation, Lei expressed her satisfaction with the smooth development of the Sino-Mongolian friendship in the recent years.

Bi Jilong, president of the United Nations Association of China, attended the meeting.

The delegation arrived here on June 21 at the invitation of the United Nations Association of China. It will conclude its visit to China on July 3.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Xu Xin Meets Lao Military Delegation

OW2206123991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1137 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA)—General Xu Xin, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met and hosted a dinner for a senior military delegation from Laos here today.

They had a conversation on promoting the friendly contacts between the armed forces of the two countries.

The delegation, led by Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-gnason, first vice-minister of national defence of Laos, arrived here earlier today at the invitation of the Chinese Defense Ministry.

Qin Jiwei Meets Delegation

OW2306111191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1055 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA)—General Qin Jiwei, Chinese state councillor and minister of national defence, met with a high-level military delegation of Laos led by Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-gnason, first vice-minister of national defence, here this evening.

In a friendly conversation, they expressed willingness to further promote the friendly contacts between the armies of the two countries.

General Xu Xin, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was present on the occasion.

This is the first Lao military delegation to visit China since the two countries and the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos resumed normal and friendly ties.

Meeting With Chi Haotian

OW2406010191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0035 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA)—General Chi Haotian, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met with a senior military delegation led by Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-gnason, first vice-minister of national defence of Laos, here this morning.

They had a friendly conversation.

Sihanouk Notes 'Breakthrough' at SNC Talks

OW2306134591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1334 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] Bangkok, June 23 (XINHUA)—Members of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC) from the four Cambodian factions have reached a set of agreements after two days of consultations here, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said today.

Talking to reporters after meeting with Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun here this afternoon, Sihanouk said that all the 12 members of the SNC have agreed that the SNC will have a common flag and a common national anthem and will establish its headquarters in Phnom Penh, the traditional capital of Cambodia.

Members of the SNC Khieu Samphan, Son Sann, Hun Sen and others were also present at the meeting.

Sihanouk said that as agreed by all the members, the SNC will receive letters of credence of the foreign ambassadors to Cambodia and it will symbolize the sovereignty and unity of Cambodia and the national reconciliation among all Cambodian factions.

He said the SNC will represent Cambodia in other countries as well as in all international organizations and bodies and the SNC will send ambassadors abroad.

All the 12 members of the SNC also agreed to continue to carry out ceasefire in the whole Cambodia, he added.

The SNC members also agreed to maintain two governments till the general elections are held in the country, one is the national government of Cambodia headed by Son Sann and Khieu Samphan and another one is the government of the state of Cambodia led by Hun Sen, he said.

The SNC members have not reached an agreement on the chairmanship of the SNC during the two days of consultations, he noted.

The SNC members of the three resistance factions wanted Sihanouk to be the SNC chairman and Hun Sen and Son Sann be the vice chairmen, but Hun Sen said that SNC members from the Phnom Penh side supported Sihanouk to be the chairman and Hun Sen the vice chairman.

Anyway, this matter will be discussed at the Pattaya SNC meeting which will be opened on Monday, Sihanouk said.

Another issue raised by Hun Sen was the cessation of foreign aid to Cambodia and this matter will also be discussed at the Monday meeting, he said.

Sihanouk said that the agreements reached so far are a "breakthrough" in the peace process of the comprehensive settlement of the Cambodia issue.

Near East & South Asia

Bangladesh's Khaleda Zia Attends Beijing Ceremony

BK2106135091 Dhaka Radio Bangladesh Network
in English 1530 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Bangladesh and China have signed in Beijing agreements for the 13th barter protocol, for economic and technical cooperation, and for supply of 200 power tillers as a gift to Bangladesh to further develop friendly relations between the two countries. Foreign Minister Mustafizur Rahman and Chinese Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Li Lanqing signed the three agreements. Prime Minister Khaleda Zia and Chinese Premier Li Peng witnessed the signing ceremony.

Under the barter protocol, the volume of trade would be U.S. \$31 million each way. Bangladesh would export jute goods, jute yarn, carpets, raw jute, crushed [as heard] and finished leather, tea, tobacco, urea, wires, cables, and G.I. [galvanized iron] pipe. China would export pig iron, light industrial products, dyes and chemicals, machinery, equipment and spares, power tillers, and diesel engines.

Under the economic and technical agreement, China would provide an interest-free loan of 60 million yuan equivalent to over 40 crore taka as commodity and project aid.

Under the third agreement, China would give Bangladesh 200 power tillers and necessary accessories on grant basis.

Chinese President Yang Shangkun says China will extend all possible help to Bangladesh in its efforts to develop the quality of life of the people. Mr. Yang Shangkun conveyed this to the Bangladeshi prime minister when she made a courtesy call on him in Beijing today. The Chinese president said Beijing would continue to support and cooperate with Bangladesh in

various fields. Describing the friendship between Dhaka and Beijing as traditional, he said both countries held similar views on various international matters. The Chinese president said he was very happy at the Bangladesh prime minister's visit to China, but regretted that its duration was very short. He expressed the hope that Begum Zia would make a longer visit to China to be able to see different parts of the country.

Begum Khaleda Zia thanked the Chinese president, the government and the people for extending generous help to Bangladesh, particularly during the recent cyclone.

Referring to various reforms introduced in China, Begum Zia said that in Bangladesh her government would implement the 19-point program initiated by shahid [martyr] President Ziaur Rahman for the welfare of the people. Begum Zia invited the Chinese president to visit Bangladesh. The president has accepted the invitation.

Chinese Premier Li Peng made a farewell call on Begum Zia at the State Guest House this afternoon. The Chinese premier said his government would provide all help and cooperation to the various sectors to be identified by Bangladesh for development. The Chinese premier expressed his confidence that the government and party of Begum Zia would be able to lead the nation toward the cherished goal of development desired by the people. Mr. Li lauded the role of the present Bangladeshi government for the reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts undertaken in the cyclone-affected areas. He hoped that the present government would meet any challenge with courage and fortitude in improving the lots of the people. Madame Li Peng was also present on the occasion. Begum Zia invited the Chinese premier and Madame Li Peng to visit Bangladesh, which they accepted. The two prime ministers termed the visit as successful and significant and opined that this could have a far-reaching effect on the bilateral relation of the two friendly countries.

The Bangladeshi leader arrives in Bangkok tonight ending her three-day official goodwill visit to China. After an overnight stay in Bangkok, Begum Khaleda Zia returns home tomorrow afternoon.

Syrian Deputy Foreign Minister Sees Qian Qichen

OW2206142791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1403 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here today that China is satisfied with the development of Sino-Syrian relations.

Qian made the remarks when he met with Yusuf Shakur, vice-minister of foreign affairs of Syria, according to a Foreign Ministry official attending the meeting.

Qian said Syria is among the Arab nations which established diplomatic relations with China early. The recent visit of Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party

Central Committee, and the scheduled official visit of Premier Li Peng shows that there are good relations between the two countries.

Speaking of the Middle East issue, Qian said China attaches importance to the role of Syria in solving the Middle East issue. China has always stood for the point that the issue should be solved fairly and reasonably based on the Resolutions No. 242 and No. 338 of the United Nations Security Council.

China has good relations with the Arab nations and supports their just struggle, Qian added.

Shakur said Syria and China have good relations and effective cooperation. He expressed the hope that bilateral relations would be further strengthened and developed.

He stressed that the Syrian Government pays great importance to the scheduled visit of the Chinese premier.

The Syrian vice-foreign minister arrived in Beijing on June 20. Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang met him at the airport. The two vice-foreign ministers held talks here yesterday to exchange views on international and regional issues of common concern and bilateral relations.

Meets Gu Mu

OW2206144091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1407 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA)—Gu Mu, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, met with Syrian Vice-Foreign Minister Yusuf Shakur at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

During the meeting, Gu said his visit to Syria last April impressed him deeply. He also briefed the Syrian guests on the achievements China has made in its reform and open policy.

The Syrian vice-foreign minister arrived in Beijing on June 20.

Afghan Resistance Groups Fail To Reach Consensus

OW2106133791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0827 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Islamabad, June 21 (XINHUA)—Representatives of the seven-party alliance of Afghan resistance held several hours of talks on a U.N. five-point plan on the Afghan issue in Peshawar, the capital of Northwest Frontier Province on Thursday, according to a report reaching here this morning.

The plan was proposed by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on May 21.

The report said that their talks were aimed at seeking an agreed formula leading to the political settlement of the

12-year-old Afghan problem but failed to reach a consensus, and the parleys would be resumed after Eid-ul-Azha (animal-sacrificing day).

The general consensus at their talks, the report said, was that the present Afghan President Najibullah was not acceptable in any capacity, but there existed differences on what ways to solve the problem between the hawks and the doves.

The doves maintained that a military solution of the problem was not possible and therefore all attempts should be directed towards a peaceful solution. However the hawks did not agree to this approach to rule out all other options.

West Europe

Luxembourg To Promote EC-PRC Financial Ties

OW2206130791 Beijing Central People's Radio in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] At a meeting on 20 June with the Ling Zhi, vice president of the Bank of China, Jacques Santer, prime minister and minister of Treasury and Financial Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, expressed that Luxembourg will actively promote financial ties between the European Community [EC] and China.

Prime Minister Santer also extended his congratulations to the Bank of China (Luxembourg) S.A. which was established that day. He stressed that with the formation of an integrated market and a economic and monetary union in the EC, the financial status of Luxembourg will be consolidated and strengthened. This will have a positive effect on the promotion of economic cooperation between Luxembourg and other EC countries with China and Asia.

The Bank of China (Luxembourg) S.A. was established in Luxembourg on 20 June. This is the first solely-owned subsidiary set up overseas by the Bank of China. According to the company's articles of association, it will focus mainly on wholesale business while engaging in various fields of banking and financial activity, and will lay the foundation for the Bank of China to expand its business after the integration of the European market.

German, Soviet Leaders Call for Conciliation

OW2206083791 Beijing XINHUA in English 0600 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Bonn, June 21 (XINHUA)—The German and Soviet leaders today called for lasting conciliation and cooperation between the two countries and peoples while cherishing memory of millions of the war dead during the Second World War.

The hope was voiced as German President Richard von Weizsacker, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and honorary chairman of the Social Democratic Party, Willy Brandt,

exchanged letters with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on eve of the 50th anniversary of the German invasion of the Soviet Union,

Weizsacker said in his letter to Gorbachev that the date of June 22 had brought them unmeasurable miseries and sorrows while the detente policy has made the two countries and peoples closer.

German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met with his Soviet counterpart Aleksandr Bessmertnykh in Bostan, urging to further develop friendship between the two countries.

Kohl and Gorbachev also made television speeches tonight, stressing the cooperation in a peaceful atmosphere.

In his TV speech, Kohl expressed his condolences to all the victims in the war which was launched by then German dictator Adolph Hitler on June 22, 1941.

For the sake of children, women, the aged and soldiers who died during the war, Kohl promised to renounce war and dictatorship forever.

He hoped that there is a peaceful future for the two countries which must be a guideline for the development of bilateral relations.

Various activities including symposiums, exhibitions and gatherings will be held on Saturday throughout Germany in memory of the war victims as a historic lesson.

East Europe

SFRY Republics To Declare Independence

OW2406113091 Beijing XINHUA in English 0634 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 23 (XINHUA)—The Republic of Slovenia will declare its independence along with the Republic of Croatia, Slovenian President Milan Kucan announced here Sunday after meeting with Croatian President Franjo Tudjman.

Kucan emphasized that the two republics will cooperate in the fields of common interest, above all the declaration of independence, according to a TANJUG report today.

Kucan told the newly-established SLOVENIAN NEWS AGENCY that it will depend on the specific conditions in the two republics to decide ways of asserting their sovereignty and enforcing laws.

Asked if there will be any danger of conflict with the federal army, Kucan indicated that such a conflict is possible any time if the two republics' declaration of independence is considered to be a unilateral act that threatens the interests and rights of other republics.

According to the decisions of the Slovenian and Croatian parliaments, the two republics will declare their independence by June 26 and June 30 respectively.

The two republics are busy working out legislations related to the declaration of independence. They have opened border passages between them and are ready to extend official recognition to each other after the declaration of independence.

So far, the federal government is making a last-ditch effort to persuade the two republics to give up their plan to declare independence and to resolve the country's crisis through dialogue.

Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic said yesterday that the federal government will "fight by legal means" against any unilateral demands and activities to redemarcate the various regions in the country.

Disintegration Disallowed

*OW2206100591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0923 GMT 22 Jun 91*

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (XINHUA)—Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic said that the federal government will fight "through legal means" against any unilateral demands and activities to redemarcate the various regions in the country.

Markovic said Friday in a report to the Federal Chamber that before an agreement on the political destiny of Yugoslavia is reached, no attempt is allowed to redemarcate the country and alter its regional or national boundaries.

The report, entitled "Federal Executive Council's Positions and Proposals on Resolution of the Yugoslav Crisis and Coordination of the Relations Within the Yugoslav Community," is apparently directed against Slovenia and Croatia's planned declaration of independence next week.

He said that the government is going to adopt a hardline position on the current crisis.

The prime minister said in the report that the worsening situation has impeded the already-fruitful economic reform and made the election of the rotating Presidency impossible.

Yugoslavia has been without a president for more than one month. The Federal Assembly issued an ultimatum Thursday calling for the election of the president and vice president before June 25.

Markovic warned that the worsening situation might develop into a civil war and that the instability might spill over to other parts of the Balkan region and even to the whole Europe, which has aroused anxieties and concerns all over the world.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, who arrived here Friday for a visit, said that the instability of Yugoslavia could have "very tragic consequences not only here but more broadly throughout Europe."

Washington will not recognize Slovenia and Croatia's independence, Baker said, adding that preservation of Yugoslavia's unity is the best way to ensure the protection of human rights there and solicit international economic support.

The 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which met in Berlin this week, also urged the feuding Yugoslav republics to restrain from the use of force and head off a national disintegration.

Military Warns Republics

*OW2206085091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0605 GMT 22 Jun 91*

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (XINHUA)—Yugoslavia's Federal Defense Minister Veljko Kadijevic Friday warned the breakaway republics of Slovenia and Croatia not to carry out their plans to secede from the rest of Yugoslavia later this month.

Inspecting army units in the central city of Sarajevo, General Kadijevic said, "let no one be diverted by illusions that the policy of a fait accompli and unilateral acts of any sort could finish Yugoslavia and break its territorial integrity," TANJUG NEWS AGENCY reported.

The military will do everything it can in its power so that the transformation of Yugoslav society is carried out in agreement and in a peaceful and democratic way, without inter-ethnic armed conflicts, the defense minister noted.

Tensions have mounted after Slovenia and Croatia said they will declare independence by June 26. Slovenia's Defense Secretary Janez Jansa said he hoped no intervention by the military, and that the republican authorities had readied "corresponding security measures."

The defense minister's warning echoed a similar statement made by Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic.

Political & Social

Yang Shangkun, Others Celebrate Gallery Opening

*OW1806213991 Beijing Central Television
Program One Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT
17 Jun 91*

[By Guangdong Television Station reporter Wang Minfu (3769 3046 4395); from the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] A memorial hall for painters of the Lingnan School has been completed in Guangzhou recently. President Yang Shangkun wrote the name of the art gallery. Vice president Wang Zhen wrote an inscription for the occasion. Comrade Li Ruihuan sent a congratulatory message. Ye Xuanping, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and others cut ribbons at the opening ceremony.

Displayed at the gallery are works by the late founders of the Lingnan School Gao Jianfu, Chen Shuren, and Gao Qifeng, as well as works by such prominent contemporary Lingnan painters as Zhao Shaoang, Li Xiongcai, Guan Shanyue, and Yang Shanchen. The memorial hall will serve as the hub for academic research, artistic creation, and aesthetic education in Chinese painting in Guangdong.

Li Peng on Developing Minority Nationality Trade

*HK1406130991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0939 GMT 13 Jun 91*

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Pan Gang (3382 1511) and XINHUA reporter Wang Jinfu (3076 6855 4395): "Li Peng Demands Support, Development to Ethnic Trade, Production of Ethnic-Oriented Products"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA)—The other day, State Council Premier Li Peng instructed on the national ethnic trade and production of ethnic-oriented products: "Supporting and developing ethnic trade and production of ethnic-oriented products has been a consistent policy of our party and state and an important aspect of our ethnic work. It is of great importance to strengthening nationality solidarity and promoting economic development and social stability in ethnic regions. We hope various departments and regions further strengthen their leadership and do a good job in this area."

Premier Li Peng gave this instruction for the national work conference on ethnic trade and production of ethnic-oriented products which closed in Beijing today. At the three-day conference, representatives from various regions and departments conscientiously summed up and exchanged the major achievements and basic experiences in the work on ethnic trade and production of ethnic-oriented products in our country in the past 40 years; further clarified the important role, past and

present, of the development of ethnic trade and production of ethnic-oriented products in strengthening nationality solidarity, consolidating border defense, establishing and developing the socialist ethnic relations of equality, mutual support, ~~unity~~ and cooperation, and common prosperity and promoting socialist construction efforts in minority nationality regions; and made an in-depth analysis of the existing problems in our country's ethnic trade and production of ethnic-oriented products under the new circumstances and formulated the guiding ideology, principle, policy, basic tasks, and specific requirements concerning ethnic trade and production of ethnic-oriented products in the new era.

At today's meeting, State Councillor Chen Junsheng made a speech demanding that: various regions and departments conscientiously implement the spirit of Premier Li Peng's instruction; relevant central ministries and commissions work out matching plans for implementation in the near future; various localities formulate specific plans and measures; ethnic trade enterprises integrate the spirit of the conference with the "year of quality, variety, and efficiency" activities.

Chen Junsheng suggested that the joint panel meeting formed by such departments as the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and Ministry of Commerce work out specific measures for implementing the spirit of this conference.

State Nationalities Affairs Commission Minister Ismail Amat attended today's closing ceremony.

Li Tieying on Party Building in Schools

*OW2306131991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1002 GMT 23 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA)—Li Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor, and minister in charge of the State Education Commission, addressed a national meeting on party building in institutions of higher learning and on commending outstanding ideological and political workers today. He called for making efforts to raise the party building to a higher level in institutions of higher learning.

Li Tieying said: Since last year's national meeting on party building in institutions of higher learning, local party committees, the leading party groups in various ministries and commissions under the State Council, and the party organizations and party members on the higher education front have done a great deal of arduous and meticulous work and made certain achievements. Gratifying changes have taken place in the ideological and political outlook of teachers, students, staff members, and workers. At present, the tasks and principles of party building in institutions of higher learning are clear and definite. The important thing is carrying them out. He said: Institutions of higher learning shoulder the important task of providing the necessary qualified personnel and intellectual support for the socialist modernization of the 1990's and the early 21st century and of

training millions of builders and successors to the socialist cause. So, we must further strengthen the party leadership over institutions of higher learning, seriously do a good job in building up party organizations in institutions of higher learning, and strictly manage party affairs there. By giving full play to the role of party organizations and party members, we must thoroughly improve the ideological and political situation in institutions of higher learning. We must turn institutions of higher learning into a strong position for publicizing and defending Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and building socialist spiritual civilization; a strong fortress in upholding the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalization and peaceful evolution, and maintaining the political situation of stability and unity; and an important place for training builders and successors to the socialist cause.

To step up the party's ideological education and to strive to improve the knowledge of the cadres and party members in Marxist theories is a task of prime importance in the course of party building in institutions of higher learning. On this question, Li Tieying emphasized: To persist in taking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a guide in institutions of higher learning is the fundamental way to run socialist colleges well. We should persistently take Marxism as a guide in teaching, scientific research, and other academic activities, particularly in the fields of philosophy and social sciences, in institutions of higher learning. In academic research, we should uphold the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. We should criticize the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization and democratic socialism. We should thoroughly study and do research on socialist thinking on education, check and criticize the influence of bourgeois thinking on education, raise our awareness of the need to occupy the ideological and cultural positions with Marxism in institutions of higher learning, and do a good job in running socialist universities with Chinese characteristics.

Li Tieying said: All levels of party organizations at institutes of higher learning should treat the strengthening of the building of a contingent of Marxist theoreticians as a pressing and important task. At present, there are many people at institutes of higher learning engaged in teaching, studying, and spreading Marxist theory. It is necessary to further raise their ideological and theoretical level through practice, fully bring their role into play, and make efforts to train a large number of middle-aged and young Marxist theoretical workers. The practice of colleges and universities running party schools is a major measure by which to strengthen party building at institutes of higher learning. Courses at party schools must integrate theory with practice, which should guide party members to strengthen party spirit. Training at party schools should be made one of the important criterions by which to evaluate party members, cadres, and party activists at colleges and universities.

When touching on the issue of strengthening the building of party organizations at schools, Li Tieying said that

doing a good job in building leading bodies is a key to strengthening party building at institutes of higher learning. It will be necessary to devote approximately one year to readjusting leading bodies in 1,075 colleges and universities throughout the nation. Party organizations at institutes of higher learning should, following the genuine strengthening of leading bodies, shift their major work to the building of party branches. We should fully give play to the positive role of teachers who are party members and strengthen the building of the contingent of teachers. The present emphasis should be placed on strengthening the building of a contingent of young teachers so that they will quickly become mature both politically and professionally. A good job should be done in recruiting quality party members among students. All levels of party committees and party committees of relevant ministries and commissions under the State Council should strengthen the work of leading and guiding the party work at institutes of higher learning. Party construction and ideological and political work at institutes of higher learning should be carried out under the unified leadership of local committees. It is necessary to fully bring into play the important roles of local party committees and educational departments in strengthening party building and ideological and political work at institutes of higher learning.

Reports on Provincial Inspections Noted

Jiang Zemin in Ningxia

OW2006140091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0800 GMT 20 Jun 91

[By XINHUA reporter Liang Mingda (2733 7686 6671) and NINGXIA RIBAO reporter Yan Yutang (7051 3022 2768)]

[Text] Yinchuan, 20 June (XINHUA)—During a recent inspection of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Commission, emphasized: The Chinese economy is developing in a healthy direction. Leaders at all levels should nevertheless attach great importance to difficulties, problems, and contradictions existing in economic development and take practical and effective measures to concentrate efforts on improving economic efficiency and revitalizing enterprises, especially large and medium-sized state enterprises.

From 16 to 20 June, Comrade Jiang Zemin inspected villages, factories, mines, and military units in Ningxia.

During the inspection, Jiang Zemin time and again emphasized the importance of paying close attention to agriculture as the foundation and invigorating enterprises, which are the two major economic tasks. He said: Recently some places in China have been hit by natural disasters. With dauntless revolutionary spirit, party committees and governments at various levels are leading cadres and the masses in resisting disasters and rehabilitating production in order to achieve a bumper

summer grain harvest. He pointed out: Under no circumstances should we waver in our determination to reinforce agriculture as the foundation. In the next decade, we should exert efforts to raise the comprehensive production capacity of Chinese agriculture to a new level, seeing to it that the two-step increase in grain production is fulfilled.

Jiang Zemin said: The invigoration of enterprises, especially large and medium-sized enterprises, has always been a major task in Chinese economic development strategy, and it has become an issue of common concern throughout the country. The State Council has adopted several measures to revitalize large and medium-sized enterprises. So far, the industrial growth rate and market sales have picked up somewhat. The problems of deficits and declining economic efficiency remain unsolved and deserve the keen attention of party committees and governments at all levels. We must recognize both healthy and difficult aspects of the Chinese economy, facing up to difficulties and earnestly analyzing contradictions so as to find an effective solution to the problems. In order to help enterprises extricate themselves from difficulties and create healthy circulation, we should do everything we can to raise economic performance in enterprises, accelerating the pace of enterprise reform, energetically promoting technological advances, improving enterprise management and operation, and strengthening ideological and political work among workers and staff. Meanwhile, all departments and local governments should work out details for earnestly implementing the measures adopted by the State Council for invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises, thereby creating a favorable external operational environment for enterprises.

As the inspection took place on the eve of the 70th founding anniversary of the CPC, Jiang Zemin pointed out: Our party has traversed a great and glorious course during seven decades. We should seriously summarize the party's historical experiences and clearly, justly, and forcibly publicize the party's splendid history and magnificent contributions to the nation and its people. We should educate all party members in better understanding the party's current historical position and mission and unite Chinese people of all nationalities in strengthening confidence in communism, adhering to the socialist orientation, and striving to realize the gigantic goals of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program.

During the inspection, Jiang Zemin was very delighted to see social stability, ethnic harmony, and economic prosperity in Ningxia, an autonomous nationality region. He said: As China is a multinational country, ensuring a good job in ethnic work and properly handling relations between nationalities have a vital bearing on social stability, economic development, the people's happiness, and the motherland's unification. In the new historical era, we should thoroughly implement the party's basic line in light of the realities of minority

nationalities and in nationality regions, promoting economic and cultural development and all-around progress in nationality regions for realizing the goal of common prosperity for all nationalities.

During the inspection, Comrade Jiang Zemin paid a courtesy call on commanders and fighters of Liberation Army and Armed Police units stationed in Ningxia, exhorting them to carry forward the spirit of arduous struggle and intensify regular ideological and political work and management in order to contribute to safeguarding the motherland.

Accompanying Jiang Zemin on the inspection were Ismail Amat, Huang Huang, Bai Lizhen, and Fu Quanyou.

Tian Jiyun in Heilongjiang

SK1906122191 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0900 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, pointed out during his inspection tour in our province: We should develop various measures and various channels to alleviate the difficulty in selling grain in order to protect peasants' enthusiasm for growing grain. We should combine the household output-related contract responsibility system with the socialized service system, promote the development of the productive forces in agriculture, and enable peasants to march toward a fairly comfortable life.

Accompanied by He Chunlin, deputy secretary general of the State Council, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Chen Yunlin, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and provincial vice governor, Tian Jiyun participated in the 1991 China fair for economic relations and trade with the Soviet Union and East European countries in Harbin, and went deep into urban and rural areas to learn about the situation from 14 to 18 June. Vice Premier Tian Jiyun was deeply impressed by the well growing crops he saw in rural areas, the high morale of cadres and the masses and the stable society.

After hearing a report of the provincial party committee and government, Tian Jiyun gave important instructions on the current rural work. Tian Jiyun pointed out: Heilongjiang is a border province with great potential in land, mineral, forest and water resources. It should develop its advantages, especially the excellent situation in rural areas, and never slacken efforts in agriculture, weaken the position of agriculture and reduce its investment in agriculture just because its grain has increased a little bit after one or two years of bumper harvests.

He said: We should not think that grain production is adequate and will be so continuously in the future. We should use foresight. The current amount of grain is only relatively large and this situation is also only temporary. Because our population is increasing and the consumption level is also gradually rising, we will have no foresight if we

think that the amount of grain is absolutely large now, and take some measures to limit the production.

Tian Jiyun pointed out: We should pay great attention to the circulation of commodities in rural areas. We should adopt various measures and various channels to alleviate the difficulty in selling grain. We should make some adjustments in the planting pattern, export more and store more. The State Council has been firmly determined to take several measures—building not only some permanent warehouses but also some modern storage facilities in major grain growing areas, and making efforts to develop some temporary facilities.

Tian Jiyun emphasized: The purpose of our efforts to alleviate the difficulty in selling grain is to protect the enthusiasm of peasants. At present, the most important measure is to protect their enthusiasm through prices and through the supply of the means of agricultural production. The state should bear the burden as much as possible so that peasants' losses will be reduced. We should clarify this guiding thought.

Speaking on how to further consolidate and develop the excellent situation in agriculture, Tian Jiyun held: We should unswervingly adhere to the household output-related contract responsibility system and should unswervingly make great efforts to develop the socialized service system. In addition, we should have correct guidance. This is the focus of our rural work.

On developing socialized service, Tian Jiyun said: As has been proven in practice, in the localities where township enterprises are fairly developed, the rural collective economic strength is substantial and socialized service successful. On the contrary, in the localities where township enterprises are not developed, the socialized service is poor and the collective economy weak, there is a lack of unity and grass-roots cadres have little ability to coordinate efforts.

Tian Jiyun said: We should stabilize the feeling of the 800 million peasants. When the feeling of the 800 million peasants is not stable, their production enthusiasm will not be guaranteed. If we say that in the 1980's, we relied on the household output-related contract responsibility system to by and large meet peasants' basic needs in food and clothing, then in the 1990's, we should rely on both the household output-related contract responsibility system and the socialized service system to further promote the development of the productive forces in agriculture, and enable peasants to march toward a fairly comfortable life.

Tian Jiyun fully affirmed the 1991 China fair for economic relations and trade with the Soviet Union and East European countries. He said: Developing border trade is a matter of great significance to benefit the country, make the people prosper, keep friendly relations with neighboring countries, and stabilize the country. Border trade is an important supplement of the foreign trade of the country. Judging from either immediate or long-term needs, there is great room for development of

the economic relations and trade and technological cooperation with our neighboring countries, especially the Soviet Union and East European countries.

Sees Village Enterprises

SK2106040491 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0900 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Summary from poor reception] "On the morning of 17 June, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, who was making an inspection tour of Heilongjiang Province, went to (Hexi) Village in Ningan County especially to inspect how village-run enterprises developed there, in the company of Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Chun Yunlin, vice governor of the province."

In (Hexi) Village, each and every peasant household lives in brick and tile houses. The office of the villagers' committee is located in a four-story building. (Gao Hansheng), secretary of the village party branch, briefed Vice Premier Tian Jiyun on the development of village-run enterprises.

Tian Jiyun said: Such is the case of (Hexi) Village as well as the case of other places in the country. Wherever the township enterprises are relatively developed, the rural collective economy is growing in strength, and the socialized service is carried out in a good manner. At the moment, township enterprises have already become a major economic pillar of the rural areas. Therefore, we must attach full importance to the development of township- and village-run enterprises.

Zhu Rongji in Heilongjiang

HK2006131191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0804 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Report by HEILONGJIANG RIBAO reporter Duan Wenbin (3008 2429 2430) and XINHUA reporter Liu Guangjun (0491 1639 6511): "During an Inspection of Heilongjiang, Zhu Rongji Points Out That Real Efforts Should Be Made to Improve Quality, Variety, and Efficiency"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Harbin, 19 Jun (XINHUA)—At the conclusion of an inspection tour of Heilongjiang yesterday, Vice Premier Zhu Rongji said that leadership over industrial production should be strengthened and real efforts should be made to improve quality, variety, and efficiency.

Zhu Rongji arrived in Heilongjiang on 16 June after inspecting Liaoning and Jilin. Accompanied by Heilongjiang Governor Shao Qihui, Zhu Rongji and other comrades from the relevant departments inspected the Harbin Boiler Factory, the Harbin Flax Factory, and other state-run large and medium enterprises. They also held talks with the directors of 13 big factories.

Zhu Rongji said: Since reform and opening up, Heilongjiang has witnessed great changes, registered great development in industrial and agricultural production, and made great achievements in work. Apart from

"triangle debts" remaining in some large and medium enterprises, lacking the ability to update their products and adapt themselves to the market is another important factor causing losses in these enterprises. How should they adjust their industrial structure and product mix? Zhu Rongji pointed out: Capital construction takes a long time, needs a big investment, and encounters many difficulties. Apart from strengthening technical transformation, developing new products, and improving enterprise management, particularly improving their quality management, it is also necessary to deepen enterprise reform and make more efforts for enterprise organizational and structural adjustments. In light of actual conditions and taking advantage of large and medium state-run enterprise technological strong points and scale returns [gui mo xiao yi 6016 2875 2400 4135], we should form enterprise conglomerates to facilitate the merging of enterprises. For example, the flax industry is Heilongjiang's strong point, but only the Harbin Flax Factory is operating well now, whereas other flax factories have incurred losses. Therefore, allowing the Harbin Flax Factory to take the lead, on the basis of the rational distribution of interests, we should consider forming a province-wide flax business conglomerate engaged in the planting and intensive processing of flax through trade-industry-agriculture integration. These two kinds of conglomerates will play a great role in changing Heilongjiang's situation in which "heavy industry is too heavy and light industry is too light."

Zhu Rongji indicated: Some old enterprises have overly heavy burdens to undertake. For example, life arrangements for children are made by these enterprises; they eat from the same big pot of the state and enterprises. This is a big problem. Developing collective and township enterprises is a way to solve this problem. But state-run enterprise methods should not be used to develop collective and township enterprises. We can consider carrying out joint operations with state-run enterprises. For example, materials left over by main factories can be comprehensively used to manufacture some fast-selling products which require little investment and can bring about quick results.

Attends Trade Fair

SK1806022391 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2100 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Text] Zhu Rongji, vice premier of the State Council, who was conducting an inspection tour in our province, arrived at the exhibition hall of the China Fair for Economic Relations and Trade With the Soviet Union and East European Countries at 1930 on 17 June to visit the exhibition. Accompanying Zhu Rongji in the visit were Xi Dehua, deputy secretary general of the State Council; Shao Qihui, chairman of the leading committee for the China Fair for Economic Relations and Trade With the Soviet Union and East European Countries and governor of Heilongjiang Province; Gu Yongjiang, vice chairman of the leading committee and vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Cong Fukui,

vice governor of Heilongjiang Province. While viewing the exhibition from the first to the third floor, Zhu Rongji listened to the introductions given by Comrades Shao Qihui and Gu Yongjiang and asked what kinds of commodities the Soviet Union and East European countries prefer. He showed great interest in (?the fair).

Inspects Jilin Enterprises

HK1906114991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0736 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO correspondent Li Anda (2621 1344 6671) and XINHUA correspondent Gao Xin (7559 2946): "During Inspection Tour of Jilin, Zhu Rongji Calls for Clearing 'Triangle Debts,' Rectifying Production, Financial Order"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Changchun, 17 Jun (XINHUA)—While inspecting enterprise work in Jilin, State Council Vice Premier Zhu Rongji emphatically pointed out: In accordance with the State Council's decision, at present, it is necessary to rectify production and financial order with the clearing of "triangle debts" as the breakthrough point and comprehensively implement the State Council's 11 measures for enhancing the vitality of large and medium-sized enterprises. The enterprises should concentrate their efforts on doing a good job in internal management, readjusting the product mix, and boosting economic efficiency.

From 11 to 16 June, accompanied by Jilin CPC Provincial Committee Secretary He Zhukang, Governor Wang Zhongyu, and others, Zhu Rongji and responsible persons from the State Council's relevant departments successively inspected Changchun, Jilin City, Yanji, Hunchun, Tumen, and other areas and heard the reports submitted by comrades in charge of the provincial economic work and had discussions with directors and managers from some 20 large and medium-sized state-run enterprises on issues such as the current industrial production and invigoration of large and medium-sized enterprises.

Zhu Rongji said: Currently the national economy continues to develop in a favorable direction. However, the decline in economic efficiency in large and medium-sized state-run enterprises is a problem which calls for attention and solution. The more the payment of "triangle debts" is postponed, the higher the debts have become, thus seriously hampering the development of production and structural readjustments. He maintained: There are three reasons behind this state of affairs. One is that there is a shortage in as well as a gap between capital construction and technological transformation funds and enterprises are in arrears with payments for equipment and material loans. Another reason is that while carrying out production, some enterprises have to keep their products in stock and use other enterprises' funds. The third reason is that some enterprises (including some banks) disregard account-settling discipline and refuse to repay debts without good reasons.

He pointed out: To clear "triangle debts," it is necessary to adopt some "hard" measures. We should "effect

radical reform," start with ensuring that capital construction and technological transformation funds are secure, unclog the fund circulation channels, and break up the chain of debts. In the meantime, we should strictly enforce account-settling discipline, restore financial order, and seriously handle the enterprises which use and refuse to repay loans without good reasons with the stress on typical cases.

Zhu Rongji said: One difficult problem in the current industrial production is incongruity between product mix and market demand. Moreover, some enterprises lack a serious study of the market, resulting in product stockpiling and reduced efficiency. As Jilin Province readjusted its industrial structure and product mix earlier and in a down-earth manner, it has fewer problems and difficulties in this regard. He pointed out: Keeping products in stock while carrying out production cannot realize product value and is a very great waste of social materials. We should select some enterprises which continue to keep their products in stock while carrying out production and have no promises for turning losses into profits and order them to close down, suspend operations, amalgamate with others, or switch to the manufacture of other products within a set time limit. Good arrangements, such as job-awaiting insurance, should be made for the employees whose enterprises are closed down or their operations are suspended.

During his inspection tour, Zhu Rongji noted the experience of the Jilin Chemical Industrial Company in paying close attention to both management and transformation. He said: When it comes to invigoration of large and medium-sized enterprises, necessary state support is an external cause while improvement of enterprise quality is an internal cause and external causes become operative through internal causes. The Jilin Chemical Industrial Company has brought its employees' enthusiasm and creativity into fuller play through strengthening internal management and doing a good job in ideological and political work. He praised Jilin Province and the Ministry of Chemical Industry for fostering and setting up this good model and stressed that at present it was necessary to rely on enterprises' own efforts to tap potentials, develop new products, improve product quality, improve their competitiveness in both internal and external markets, and boost economic efficiency.

Zhu Rongji said: Through the current contacts with some 20 directors and managers of Jilin Province, I saw that though encountering difficulties, their enterprises had relatively good mental outlook and confidence in overcoming difficulties. He encouraged the enterprise leading cadres to continue to rouse themselves and go down to the grass-roots units to share weal and woe with the broad masses of employees and overcome the temporary difficulties together with them.

Zhu Rongji especially inspected the production safety of a small coalpit in Hunchun City's Banshi Coal Mine. He fully affirmed the way Hunchun City set up a coal management bureau and put collective and individual

coal mining under industrial management. He emphatically pointed out: As far as small coalpits are concerned, special attention should be paid to the implementation of the "safety comes first" principle and a mining license system; a good job should be done in the training of mine chiefs and miners; and supervision and management of safety facilities should be strengthened so as to avoid incidents causing injuries and deaths.

Song Jian Inspects Shaanxi

HK1706021791 Xian Shaanxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Jun 91

[Text] During his inspection of Yanan Prefecture 11-13 June, Song Jian, state councillor and minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, pointed out: It is necessary to courageously speed up comprehensive harnessing of the loess plateau [words indistinct].

Song Jian called for speedier economic development by dint of advanced science and technology. He stressed: [words indistinct] redoubled efforts must be made to train and foster qualified scientific and technological personnel, attract qualified personnel from outside by paying a price, and give full scope to the professional competence of all qualified personnel.

Song Jian expressed the hope that the comrades in Yanan will learn from the veteran revolutionaries, display courage and boldness, achieve more successes in harnessing the loess plateau, and build Yanan into a more beautiful place in the Yanan spirit.

CPPCC Inspections

OW1806200691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1259 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA)—Members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) will make inspection tours to 14 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities this year.

Two delegations have already left for Tianjin, a leading port city in north China, and Shaanxi Province, in northwest China, respectively, an official from the general office of the CPPCC National Committee, told XINHUA today.

CPPCC National Committee members from the regions of Hong Kong and Macao are expected to visit Jilin Province in northeast China, and China's southernmost province of Hainan soon.

During the inspection tour, CPPCC National Committee members will see how documents adopted at the seventh session of the 13th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Ten-Year Development Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan are being implemented in localities.

They will also get acquainted with agricultural development and efforts to invigorate large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises.

Then they will brief leading officials of relevant party and government departments about results of their inspection tours and major problems, and put forward their suggestions for early settlement of these problems.

Editorials on Jiang Zemin's Views

Educational Reform

HK1706125891 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
pp 1, 4, 14 Jun 91

[Editorial: "Grasping Well Education on Chinese Modern and Contemporary History and National Conditions"]

[Text] In his letter dated 9 March this year to Comrades Li Tieying and He Dongchang, Comrade Jiang Zemin stressed that we should unswervingly provide primary school students (even children in kindergartens), secondary school students, and university students as well with education, from the shallow to the deeper, on Chinese modern and contemporary history, and national conditions. This letter has embodied the concern and expectation of the CPC Central Committee for our educational undertaking and the growth of our youngsters, and demonstrated the fact that the CPC Central Committee has attached great importance to strengthening ideological and political education, and the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Implementing the basic spirit of this important letter is of great significance to training qualified successors to the socialist and communist cause one generation after another, invigorating our national spirit, promoting our modernizations and various undertakings of reform, and foiling the plot of "peaceful evolution" by those hostile forces both at home and abroad.

Forgetting the past means betrayal. Chinese modern and contemporary history over the past 100 years or so is a history of tears of blood and a history of humiliation for the Chinese people. It is also a history of struggle and history of victory of the Chinese people. In a period of several decades from the Opium War in 1840 to the "May 4th" Movement in 1914, in Lin Zexu's campaign to destroy opium in Humen, Hong Xiuquan's Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, the Reform Movement of 1898, the Yihetuan Movement, and the 1911 Revolution, innumerable people with lofty ideals fought courageously and heroically giving their lives for making our nation prosperous and our country more powerful. But their aspirations were not realized. All these struggles failed to free the Chinese nation from the position of being enslaved. This situation was not changed until the spread of Marxism to China, and the establishment of the CPC in 1921. After the agrarian revolutionary war, the war of resisting Japan, the war of liberation and the founding of New China, the Chinese people truly got on their feet. This was a basic historical fact in Chinese modern and contemporary history. Reviewing the past will enable us to know

the present better, and studying history will enable us to correctly state our views. "Without the Communist Party, there would be no New China," "only socialism can save China," "only socialism can develop China." All these are neither "political propaganda," nor "slogans" of the CPC, but a revelation of the historical truth.

It is a great pity that such heroic and moving history has been blunted, forgotten, or even distorted. A few years ago, due to "tendency to pay more attention to material progress than to ideological and cultural progress," ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization spread unchecked. Our greatest fault was in education, which included the relaxation and negligence of education on history and national conditions. This enabled historical and national nihilism and the ideas of worshipping and having blind faith in things foreign to grow. Hostile forces both at home and abroad pursue their strategy of "peaceful evolution" to distort history and vilify our revolution. Their purpose in so doing is to change the socialist practical reality in China, so that China will again fall into the dark abyss of semi-feudalism and semi-colonialism. Why do some comrades, and some youths who have scanty experience of life in particular, have a muddled understanding of socialism and capitalism? A very important reason for this is that they have failed to correctly understand the history of the motherland, and the practical reality of the motherland, still less foreign countries. In his letter, Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out: "Very often many people who do not understand history think that pursuing a capitalist system and copying the parliamentary democracy of the West will enable us to lead a life like that in developed capitalist countries all of a sudden. They do not know that during the period of primitive accumulation of capital, how much sweat and blood of the laboring people these countries have exploited, and that there has been still exchange of unequal value to date between those developed countries and underdeveloped countries." Historical experiences have shown that China will never succeed in taking other roads, and the capitalist road in particular, other than a socialist road under the leadership of the communist party. On those blood-stained roads, our ancestors were badly battered and smashed. We must no longer take a roundabout road as we did in the past, or we will fail again.

Each and every country has its own history and national conditions. Only by correctly understanding our history and mastering well our national conditions can we make efforts to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has inherited and carried forward the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, and formulated our line, guiding principles and policies which conform with our national conditions. At the 13th congress of the party, we put forward the theory on the initial stage of socialism, and the basic line of "one center, two basic points." Over the past 10 years or so, we have made enormous achievements in both construction and reform. Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the

13th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus has further improved and developed this basic line, and made new exploration and generalized the basic theory and fundamental practice of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. It has corrected some of its previous mistakes. It is taking a more correct and more reliable road. Experiences and lessons have told us that we should use history for reference in construction and reform, and that construction and reform should conform with our national conditions. This is precisely the spirit of seeking truth from facts. Matters in China should be handled in accordance with the conditions in China, and the aspirations of the Chinese people. We should rely on the strength of the Chinese people to handle them. All that needs to be done should be effectively done.

Implementing the spirit of Comrade Jiang Zemin's letter and profoundly providing education on history and national conditions is not a matter of educational departments alone. Those who should receive the education are not restricted to youngsters either. The entire party and the whole society should attach importance to this matter of primary importance. Party committees and relevant departments at all levels should take actions actively, make proper arrangements, and take solid measures. To do this work, we should attach importance to practical results and creativity. We should pay attention to integrating theories with practice, and take a variety of forms to do our work in a vivid and lively manner. Through providing education on history and national conditions in a profound and systematic manner, we will enable people of various nationalities throughout the country to unite still closer, inspire their enthusiasm, have a firm conviction in communism, stick to the socialist orientation, firmly remember history, and face reality squarely to create a bright future.

Literature, Art Unity

HK1806101591 Beijing WENYI BAO in Chinese
No 19, 18 May 91 p 1

[Editorial: "Further Strengthen Unity of Literature and Art Ranks"]

[Text] While meeting the well-known personages of literature and art circles on 1 March this year, Comrade Jiang Zemin called on "literature and art workers to unite in the great orientation of serving the people and socialism, to have their eyes on the present, the future, and the people's interests, and to struggle hard together to promote the prosperity and development of the socialist literature and art cause." This view has evoked strong repercussions in literature and art circles and enjoyed the warm support of literature and art workers.

At present, the socialist cause of our country is in a crucial moment of historical development. The formulation and implementation of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan mark the new development

stage of the socialist modernization of our country. The urgent tasks facing literature and art workers are to try in every possible way to make socialist literature and art prosperous, to create a large number of spiritual products that are worthy of the great times, to do everything to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, and to serve socialist modernization. At this historical moment, strengthening the unity of literature and art ranks and expanding the united front of cultural work is of extreme significance. Unity is strength and unity is victory. Without the great unity of literature and art circles, there is no great prosperity of the literature and art cause. When our ranks keep in step, literature and art can release more energy in the course of socialist modernization construction.

Our unity takes the common target of struggle as the foundation. This target is to serve the people and socialism. Lu Xun said: "The combined front regards a common aim as a prerequisite.... If our front is not united, this proves that our aims are inconsistent, perhaps for the sake of a small group, perhaps and in fact for the sake of individuals. If the aim is to do everything for the sake of the masses of workers and peasants, the front is surely united." When bourgeois liberalization ran rampant, the literature and art orientation was made very chaotic. How could literature and art circles be united as one under those circumstances? Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, literature and art circles have grasped rectification with one hand and prosperity with the other and done a lot of work to eliminate the influence of bourgeois liberalization and to restore the socialist order of literature and art work. Compared with the situation two years ago, the present situation is much better. Some problems have, however, not yet really been solved. At present, to strengthen the unity of the literature and art ranks, we must begin with grasping orientation. Comrade Jiang Zemin has pointed out that consolidating and developing our country's political situation of stability and unity, concentrating forces to promote economic construction, and achieving the second-step strategic objective of socialist modernization construction are the current overall situation of our country. "All fronts and all departments, including comrades on the literature and art front, must consciously be subordinated to and serve this overall situation." This is an extremely important view. It is necessary to lead literature and art workers to show concern for the overall situation and to strengthen their sense of mission. It is essential to help them plunge into the thick of life and throb with the pulse of the times. So long as we really establish a concept of the overall situation, set store by the overall situation in everything, serve the people in a down-to-earth manner, and serve socialism, we can surely think alike, devote our energy to the same cause, easily discard all prejudices and estrangements, and easily remove all factors unfavorable to unity and our ranks can surely be more united and stronger.

It is normal and unavoidable that various differences and contradictions exist in literature and art ranks. Concealing contradictions and evading differences are not necessarily conducive to the strengthening of unity and may aggravate contradictions. The important thing is to adopt a correct method to resolve contradictions. We must correctly distinguish the contradictions of all different kinds. We must not get entangled in an unprincipled dispute, nor must we allow ourselves to be swayed by personal feelings, but we must clearly distinguish right and wrong in principle and distinguish right and wrong still more clearly in the issue of a major principle of orientation. Thirty-four years ago, Comrade Mao Zedong put forth the principle of resolving contradictions among the people, "starting with the desire for unity and arriving at a new unity on a new basis through criticism and self-criticism." Today, it is still of important practical significance. Previous facts proved and today's practice also continuously proves that places where criticism and self-criticism are conducted comparatively well do a better job in unity; in places where criticism and self-criticism have not been carried on for a long time the ranks are surely slack. In the course of rectification, many literature and art departments have recently extensively conducted criticism and self-criticism and achieved good results. They have clearly distinguished right and wrong and united comrades. Criticism is not antagonistic to unity but is just a purifying and condensing substance for literature and art ranks. In view of the fact that criticism and self-criticism were greatly weakened in many departments several years ago, we must devote great energy to restoring the good practice of criticism and self-criticism in literature and art circles. The critics must aim at helping those criticized, seek truth from facts, really start with the desire for unity, and enthusiastically set forth the facts and discuss them rationally; those criticized must have a receptive mind open to all suggestions, follow good advice as naturally as a river follows its course, and be bold in receiving truth and correcting mistakes. We must permit criticism as well as counter-criticism.

"Letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is a principle of making socialist literature and art flourish and develop as well as a principle of promoting the unity and progress of literature and art ranks. Our unity is dialectical unity but not mechanical uniformity. We must all be consistent in the basic orientation; we must be varied in our art personality and academic views. We need keen competition in art and extensive contention academically. In the course of contention, people are unavoidably involved in the right or wrong ideology and theory and unavoidably have criticism by name. This is normal. So long as we insist on criticism aimed at helping those criticized and seek truth from facts, it will not be harmful to unity. Discussion and criticism by name academically and criticism by name politically are two different things. We must not raise an academic issue to the higher plane of a political issue, nor must we regard an academic dispute as a political criticism. In the event of a criticism or a

dispute, the label of "mass criticism" or "using a big stick" is put on it, the work of letting a hundred schools of thought contend cannot be carried on. When we advocate being brave in contending, it certainly does not signify forcibly demanding uniformity. People must strive for common ground and be allowed to reserve differences. It is a complicated process to understand truth, so is it to change ideology. People must be allowed to reserve their own views, and ideology cannot be changed with undue haste. We must stick to Marxist guidance in the literature and art cause and as the ideological front of the party and state; literature and art newspapers must be in the hands of the comrades faithful to Marxism. However, we have not required and will not require everyone in literature and art ranks to become Marxists, especially mature Marxists. Although some people have no knowledge of the materialist conception of history, so long as they fervently love their socialist motherland and accept party leadership, we must still strive to do well in uniting them. "Reserving differences" is not concealing contradictions, and both sides can still carry on with criticism but must not impose their views on each other. In one word, people must strive for great uniformity and be allowed to reserve slight differences; stress must be laid on unity and criticism; we must not dare to carry on contention because the great target is identical, nor must unity as a whole be affected because there is contention on a specific issue.

Some people put forward this question: Is it necessary to continuously carry out antibourgeois liberalization education and struggle after the unity of literature and art ranks are strengthened? The answer is very clear. Bourgeois liberalization is a main factor jeopardizing the stability and unity of the country as well as a main factor sabotaging the unity and harmony of literary circles. Combating bourgeois liberalization is necessary for protecting the socialist orientation of literature and art and also for upholding the unity of literature and art ranks. While calling on literature and art circles "to be united, to struggle hard, and to make socialist literature and art flourish," Comrade Jiang Zemin stressed that "we absolutely cannot waver in the slightest in carrying on education in and struggle of adhering to the four cardinal principles and combating bourgeois liberalization." If we let bourgeois liberalization drift, neither the country nor literary circles will have any peaceful days. Have the facts occurring several years ago already clearly shown this? Describing antibourgeois liberalization as "purging people" in literature and art ranks is a voice inconsistent with "unity" and "prosperity" and is at least a muddled idea. The international hostile force and those "fugitive elitists" have all along not stopped their activities, and literature and art is an important target that they have attacked. Through various channels, they have indulged in rumormongering and mudslinging, sown dissension, and encouraged some people to dissent and discord from the party and socialism. In view of this, we can by no means lower our guard. Due to the fact that the domestic class struggle will still exist in a certain scope for a long

time and that the international hostile force regards peaceful evolution as a long-term strategy, antagonism between the four cardinal principles and bourgeois liberalization will certainly exist for a long time. We must carry forward the tenacious fighting spirit and unswervingly carry on education in and the struggle of combating bourgeois liberalization. The vital parts and essence of the trend of bourgeois liberalization thought are combating communist party leadership and the socialist system and preaching the capitalist system. In addition to this political content, they also include bourgeois decadent ideology. This trend of thought takes the bourgeois decadent world outlook, outlook on life, and view of value as the ideological and theoretical foundation. Through straightening out and struggling against the trend of bourgeois liberalization thought, we must develop and strengthen Marxist literature and art ranks and draw more and more people to the socialist flag.

The magnificent socialist modernization construction cause is calling us and requires us to forge a solid unity and to create more flourishing socialist literature and art. Communist party members struggling hard on the literature and art front, particularly party cadres undertaking literature and art leadership work, must set an example in unity, keeping close ties with the masses, and conducting criticism and self-criticism. It is imperative to seriously implement the party's principles and policies, to mobilize all positive factors, and to unite with all professional and amateur writers and artists that can unite; it is necessary to do meticulous political and ideological work, to handle correctly and effectively all kinds of contradictions, to get rid of people's problems, and to win over more and more comrades to struggle together; it is essential vigorously to discover and foster the newly emerging force, to train young writers, and constantly to develop and strengthen socialist literature and art ranks; it is imperative to expand the united front of cultural work, to unite with all patriotic overseas compatriots and all international friendly personages to carry forward the outstanding culture of the Chinese nation together and to do well in Sino-foreign cultural exchanges. This year is the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC and next year is the 50th anniversary of the publication of the "speech at the Yanan literature and art forum." We must greet these two significant days with more outstanding works. Let us rally more closely around the CPC and wrest new victory in building socialist literature and art with an even more high-spirited mental outlook.

CPC Founding Anniversary Marked

Officials Attend Seminar

HK1706101391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0920 GMT 13 Jun 91

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO Reporter Xu Rujun (1776 1172 0193) and XINHUA Reporter Zhu Youdi (2612

1635 2769): "Further Arouse Workers' Feelings as Masters of the Country: Sideline of Seminar on Wholeheartedly Relying on Working Class"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 June (XINHUA)—As the 70th founding anniversary of the CPC, a day of jubilation, draws near, Song Ping, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee, and Ni Zhifu, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, together with over 10 ministers and responsible members of grass-roots units including the Beijing Iron and Steel Company who were attending the seminar on carrying out the principle of wholeheartedly relying on the working class in enterprises, gathered in the Beijing Zhongnanhai Huairan Hall on the morning of 12 June. They got together to have an animated talk about their understanding of the situation, pass on their experience, and express many important views. They conveyed a common desire to carry out through grass-roots units and arduous efforts the principle of wholeheartedly relying upon the working class, a principle which was advanced anew and repeatedly stressed following the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, so as to further arouse the working class's feelings as masters of the country so that they will work hard to achieve the magnificent goals set in the Eighth Five-Year Plan and 10-Year Program.

Raise Our Ideological Level To Truly Implement the Principle of Relying Upon the Working Class

The meeting participants maintained that the principle of relying upon the working class heart and soul was determined by the nature of our party and state. Our party is the vanguard of the working class, and our country is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. In China, to make sure that the party is an advanced body, to uphold party leadership, and to persist in socialism we must consistently implement the principle of wholeheartedly relying upon the working class.

He Guanghui, vice minister of the State Commission for Restructuring Economy, said: The history and present situation of the world's socialist movement and the practice of building socialism with Chinese characteristics have fully showed that the ruling party must take a clear-cut and firm stand on the problem of wholeheartedly relying upon the working class. We have achieved great accomplishments in reform and construction, our country has steadily developed politically and economically, and our socialist cause has constantly advanced over the last 12 years following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. One important reason for all this is that the party has firmly carried out the principle of wholeheartedly relying upon the working class.

Zhang Deling, vice minister of the Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry, said: The working class, the industrial workers in particular, serves as the backbone

of our socialist cause as well as the cornerstone keeping the country's overall situation stable. No matter how many difficulties we get into internally and externally, we can overcome them, achieve political stability, develop the economy, and push forward the building of the two civilizations if we firmly rely upon the working class.

Hu Fuguo, general manager of the China General Corporation of State-Run Coal Mines, said: The Chinese people's fundamental interests lie in party leadership and socialism. However, we cannot uphold party leadership and socialism in the absence of the working class. Without the working class, the great mansion of our party and state would lack a solid foundation. If the foundation is not secure, the mansion will be at risk no matter how nicely it has been decorated. So long as we wholeheartedly rely upon the working class, the country will be in order no matter in what stormy waves we are caught.

Ni Zhifu said: Relying upon the working class wholeheartedly, and bringing into full play the initiative of the broad masses of the workers and staff members, provide the political guarantee for making socialist enterprises a success. The practice of a large number of large- and medium-sized enterprises shows: To invigorate enterprises, we must improve external conditions, but what is more important is that we must place emphasis on enterprises themselves by improving their internal mechanism, bringing into full play of the workers and staff, and tapping innate potential. In this way, the enterprises will survive difficulties, will grow, will be run better and better, and will more and more brim with vigor.

Lu Youmei, vice minister of energy resources, said: The experience of a number of advanced energy enterprises shows that a really outstanding entrepreneur pays great attention to the role of workers in running his enterprise. In the final analysis, the enterprise owes its development to the common efforts by the workers, technical personnel, and leading cadres who act as masters of the enterprise.

All the meeting participants held that it is of great practical significance that the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core advanced anew and has repeatedly stressed the principle of wholeheartedly relying upon the working class following the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. For the present, to carry out this principle we must urge all levels of leading cadres to deepen their understanding of the importance of this principle. We should make it clear to them whether or not they rely upon the working class is not a matter of work style or method but a matter of position and world outlook. While solving this ideological problem, we must make great efforts to implement this principle in enterprises and among the workers in particular. Some localities and enterprises have done a good job in this respect and their successful experience should be summarized and disseminated in line with actual conditions of various regions, departments, and trades. We must try to do this work well.

Improve Democratic Management and Give Play to Workers as Masters of Enterprises

The meeting participants pointed out that it is necessary to pay attention to the following to give full play to workers as masters of enterprises.

—The congress of workers and staff is the basic form to realize democratic management of enterprises. It is necessary to further improve the system of the congress of workers and staff and really bring its role into play. Efforts should be made to put into effect the congress' right to make policy decisions, to deliberate on major matters, to vote, to exercise supervision, and to manage workers' lives on their own in accordance with the enterprise law. In addition, the three-tier democratic managerial network should be gradually established and improved.

—It is necessary to ensure that the workers play a leading role in running the enterprises under the contracted responsibility system. Under the contracted managerial responsibility system for enterprises, which is different from the responsibility system with the household contract linking output to payment practiced in rural areas, all workers and staff—including the operator—rather than a few people are involved. Workers and staff should play a leading role under the system rather than treating them as a part of the means of production contracted out to a few people. The workers and staff should, through their organizations, join other parties in drawing up and signing contracts and in selecting contractors. The practice of a few people having the final say should be scrapped.

—It is necessary to introduce in a planned way the system under which a bilateral insurance [shuang bao 7:74 0202] contract is signed by the factory director on behalf of the management and by the trade union on behalf of workers and staff. When an overall contract for running the enterprise is drawn up, the responsibility, authority, and profit of the enterprise management and the workers and staff should be clearly defined so that the workers and staff will work hard for the development of the enterprise.

—It is necessary to implement the distribution principle of "to each according to his work." Payment and bonuses should be determined by labor intensity and contributions. It is necessary to introduce the policy "favoring the personnel working in the forefront of production." An excessively wide gap between the incomes of operators and laborers is not allowed. The workers and staff of large, medium-sized, and small enterprises must be kept aware of the details of distribution. The distribution plan should be discussed and decided upon by the congress of workers and staff instead of by contractors.

—It is necessary to recruit new party members from outstanding workers to expand the party's influence in the forefront of production. Improving the party's ideological education among industrial workers will

help the party organization in the enterprise to play its role as a fighting fortress and take root among workers so as to become a political nucleus in educating and uniting workers to achieve the enterprise's objective and to contribute to the modernization construction.

—It is necessary to select cadres from experienced workers, especially cadres for grass-roots units. We should carry out the principle of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent. We should have a comprehensive understanding of the principle of making our cadres better educated. We should think highly of diplomas, but we should not set our eyes on them to the neglect of other things. In an enterprise, the basic work posts such as section chiefs and workshop chiefs are better filled by experienced workers. We should select cadres from workers rather than be restricted by diplomas.

—All enterprises should judge their cadres through democratic assessment. We should regard this as the basic form for checking on cadres and integrate it with the party's control over cadres organically. The assessment results and related organizational arrangements for cadres should be published.

Improve Leadership Style and Give Play to Workers' Initiative

The meeting participants maintained that since we have formulated a magnificent blueprint and set clear objectives for economic and social development for the next 10 years, the most important thing to do at present is to gradually make them a reality through hard struggle in unity between the working class and people in other sectors throughout the country.

Gu Xiulian, minister of the chemical industry, said: The leading cadres' work style has an extremely important bearing on the effort to bring out the workers' enthusiasm as masters of the enterprise. Good examples set by leading cadres serve as mute ideological education and an invisible driving force. To urge workers and staff to work in unity, leading cadres must first of all be united as one to form a firm core. To call upon workers and staff to work hard and make progress, leading cadres must first of all avoid resting content with their achievements and must keep opening up avenues and forging ahead. To require workers and staff to bear hardships and withstand hard work, leading cadres must take the lead in keeping up the style of being thrifty and hardworking and in fulfilling their duties. The leading cadres of the Jilin Chemistry Company keep to the fine tradition that "the higher level leads the lower level to work, the higher level sets an example to the lower level, and the higher level is responsible to the lower level." Their tradition produced a great influence on the chemical industrial trade and their appeals find a ready response from the workers and staff.

Hu Fuguo said: To wholeheartedly rely on the working class, we must rely on the masses to run socialist enterprises well and mobilize them to help the country get over difficulties and make as many contributions as they can. On the other hand, we must have the wellbeing of the masses at heart, protect their vital interests, and do solid things for them. In the coal mines, the problems of the greatest concern to coal miners are safety in production, housing, supply of drinking water in mining areas, and employment of miners' children. Therefore I propose that during the Eighth Five-Year Plan, apart from continuing to ensure safety, we must make concentrated efforts to solve for miners the problems concerning housing, drinking water, and employment of their children. We must also demand that leading cadres of coal mines take special care of family members of those miners who died, got hurt or became disabled at their posts, families with material difficulties, and retired workers and staff members.

The meeting participants believed that it is necessary to carry out the principle of wholeheartedly relying upon the working class at the enterprises. All levels of leading cadres of enterprises must strengthen their sense of wholeheartedly relying upon workers and staff and integrate the strict and scientific management required of modern enterprises with respect and care for workers and staff. They should sincerely and wholeheartedly respect and take every care of the masses. Practice shows that the more cadres respect the masses, the more the masses cherish and support the cadres. Just as some workers said: "For a bit of care that cadres show for workers, the latter will return 10 times as much."

Raise the Quality of Workers and Staff

Lin Zongtang, minister of the aeronautics and astronautics industry, and Vice Railway Minister Tu Yourui said: Whether the enterprise has great vitality depends not only on its technological level and products, but also to a greater extent on the quality of its operators and workers and staff. Therefore it is necessary to regard the improvement of the quality of workers and staff as a fundamental measure for expanding the enterprise. To this end, we must improve professional education for workers and staff to increase their professional competence and skill in management and production. What is more important is that we must conduct ideological and political education among workers and staff to raise their political awareness. We should carry out in-depth and sustained education in socialism, patriotism, and collectivism among workers and staff so that they will understand their historical mission; increase their confidence in socialism; carry forward the spirit of utter devotion; and foster professional ethics. Luo Bingsheng, acting general manager of the Beijing Iron and Steel Corporation; Huang Zhixin, director of the Beijing Internal Combustion Engine Factory; and Yao Wanhua, secretary of the Beijing Heavy-Duty Machine Factory party committee, based their argument on the actual conditions in their units, saying: At present, when the enterprises are plagued by a host of difficulties, it is especially

important to strengthen ideological and political education among workers and staff to boost their morale and brace their spirits. So long as we do this work well to enable everyone to fully play his role as master of the enterprise, no tasks for various sectors in the enterprise will be left unfulfilled.

Officials Attend Festival

OW2306173991 Urumqi Xinjiang Television
Network in Mandarin 1555 GMT 22 Jun 91

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] On 21 June, more than 2,000 cadres and representatives of all nationalities from all sectors of the Urumqi area jubilantly gathered at the Urumqi People's Hall to attend a meeting jointly held by the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and Government to celebrate the Corban Festival, a traditional festival of Muslims of all nationalities. State Councilor Chen Junsheng; Li Changan, deputy secretary general of the State Council; and Zhang Yanxi, member of the party group of the Ministry of Agriculture, who were on an inspection tour of Xinjiang, attended the meeting. Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, also attended the meeting. Xinjiang party, government, and military leaders attending the meeting included Song Hanliang, Janabil, Li Shoushan, Amudun Niyaz, Zhang Fusen, Jin Yunhui, Guo Gang, Wang Lequn, Zhou Shengtao, Haliqi Molamu, Ba Dai, Liu Shuangqun, and Ulatayov. Wang Lequn presided over the meeting.

Song Hanliang, secretary of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, gave an ebullient speech at the meeting. On behalf of the Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee and Government, he first extended his warm festival congratulations to all Muslims and all people in Xinjiang. He said: This year's Corban Festival coincides with the 70th anniversary of the founding of the great, brilliant, and correct CPC. Looking back at the course the CPC has taken in the past seven decades, we deeply realize that there would be no new China if there were no CPC, and, had it not been for the CPC, people of all nationalities in Xinjiang would not have been liberated and would not be able to enjoy the good life they have today. Insisting on the CPC's leadership and adhering to the socialist course are the only correct historical choices the people of all nationalities in China could make after a long struggle. Only by taking the socialist course under the CPC's leadership will people of all nationalities in Xinjiang have a bright future. Song Hanliang emphatically pointed out: Preserving the motherland's unification and strengthening nationality unity are experiences we draw from all victories we achieved in the past, and are also preconditions and basic guarantees for successfully accomplishing all our future tasks. They are the key to the fundamental interests of people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, and are also their common wish and lofty duty. We must continue to faithfully carry out the party's nationality policy; further improve our nationality unity work; continue

to consolidate and develop the new type of socialist nationality relationship, which is based on equality, unity, and mutual assistance; and continue to work for the common prosperity and progress of people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. We should strive to develop Xinjiang's economy and work hard for smoothly implementing the 10-year development program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan and for fulfilling the second-step strategic goals. Ending his speech, Song Hanliang urged people of all nationalities in Xinjiang to closely unite around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus, and, in the course of achieving the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, to work with one heart and one mind to make new achievements, gain new victories, and open up a new chapter in promoting unity and progress among all nationalities.

On behalf of the State Council, Chen Junsheng happily extended his festival greetings to Muslims of all nationalities. He said: Xinjiang is a beautiful place and a land of plenty. Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, Xinjiang has made enormous progress in its revolutionary and construction undertakings in the past 40 years. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and Government have carried out reform and opening, and have led people of all nationalities to make another step forward. The autonomous region's economy has developed steadily, and Xinjiang has achieved new progress in promoting spiritual civilization. What deserves special praise is that Xinjiang has reaped bumper agricultural harvests for 13 years straight, making enormous contributions to the state. Chen Junsheng earnestly hoped that cadres and the masses of all nationalities in Xinjiang would continue to consolidate and develop the current social stability and unity, strengthen nationality unity, and work for greater prosperity for Xinjiang. Chen Junsheng also presented Xinjiang with cassette tapes in praise of the party's birthday and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, as a gift on the occasion of the Corban Festival.

At the meeting, Xinjiang's literary and art workers performed songs, dances, solos, an acrobatic show, and other literary programs.

Books, Film Released

OW1706132591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1202 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 17 (XINHUA)—The first publication of a collection of posthumous papers, articles and poems by revolutionary martyrs was celebrated at a ceremony held at the Great Hall of the People today as part of activities to mark the 70th founding anniversary of the Communist Party of China, which falls July 1.

The book was compiled by the Chinese Revolutionary Museum and published by the People's Publishing House at the proposal of Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

The book contains 154 posthumous papers, articles and poems written by 112 martyrs who died during the period of China's democratic revolution.

Other books formally launched at today's ceremony include a picture-story book depicting the history of the CPC and a collection of paintings treasured by the Chinese Revolutionary Museum.

Present at the ceremony were some senior Chinese leaders, and descendents and relatives of revolutionary martyrs.

Meanwhile, China has issued 430 copies of a film recording the life of China's late party Chairman Mao Zedong and his son. The film will be shown nationwide around July 1.

Li Xiannian Titles Book

OW2006123491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0646 GMT 20 June 91

[By reporter Hu Xiaomeng (5170 2556 1125)]

[Text] Beijing, 20 June (XINHUA)—A ceremony marking the publication of China's first large reference book containing literature and information on party building—*The Complete Book on the Building of the Communist Party of China*—was held in the Great Hall of the People today.

The Complete Book on the Building of the Communist Party of China (1921-1991) is in nine volumes, covering the party's glorious career, the party's political and ideological construction, the construction of party organs and style, the party's work as the leader, the party's ideological and political work, the party and modernization, and comprehensive information on party building. Each volume contains articles on general exposition, classic exposition, summaries on literature and information on important resolutions, excerpts from theses and treatises, indexes of theses and works (translated), and chronicles of events. The book compiles documents from the First to the 13th National Party Congress, as well as important literature on discussions on party building by collective third-generation leaders.

The book's name was written by Li Xiannian and its foreword by Bo Yibo, Wang Zhen, Song Renqiong, and Wang Heshou wrote inscriptions for the book.

Bo Yibo, Wang Ping, Liu Lantao, and Li Desheng attended today's meeting to mark the publication of the book.

The book was compiled by party-school organs of the CPC Central Committee, and published by the Shanxi People's Publishing House.

Party Sees Growth

OW1706174991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1351 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 17 (XINHUA)—One out of every 15 adult Chinese is a member of the Communist Party of China (CPC), while 70 years ago, it had only a membership of 57.

From 1921, when the party was established to 1949, when the People's Republic of China was founded, many CPC members sacrificed their lives during the process of leading the Chinese people to overthrow imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism.

The party, which now has more than 50.32 million members, had less than one-tenth of that in 1949.

Ever since then, especially in the past decade, the constitution of the party has changed drastically. At present, workers represent 16.4 percent of the total; peasants take up 37 per cent; staffers of government organizations, 16.9 per cent; and technicians of all specialities comprise 12.7 percent.

The rest of the party members comprise military men, retirees, students and self-employed people.

In the meantime, there has been a rapid increase in the numbers of people from minority nationalities and women joining the party.

The party demands its members take a leading role in every aspect of life and production. In recent years, 70 percent of the models commended from all walks of life have been CPC members.

To recruit outstanding people into the party in a well-organized and planned way is the long-term task of the party. A policy of "sticking to the requirements, guaranteeing quality, improving the structure and cautious enrollment" was adopted in 1988 by the party to cope with the changes brought about by the reforms and opening to the outside world. From 1979 to 1990 a total of 16 million people were admitted to the party.

As many as 10.8 million Chinese, 30 percent of them below 25 years old, handed in their applications to join the party by the end of last year.

According to statistics, a total of 300,000 CPC members were expelled from the party in the period 1989-1990, due to their decadent activities and other wrong doings.

To further improve the party's working style, the CPC Central Committee adopted a decision last year on strengthening the contacts between the party and the masses, asking the leading organizations and officials of all levels to seek the opinions of ordinary people on major issues. In this regard, some 600,000 officials went down to the grassroots to solve problems for the rank and file members of society.

XINHUA Terminology Series

OW2006043491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0157 GMT 20 Jun 91

["Terminology Concerning Communist Party of China (1)"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA)—(Editor's note: The forthcoming July 1st is the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China. The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY is dispatching a special interpretation of terminology concerning the Communist Party of China.)

1. Communist Party of China

The Communist Party of China is the ruling party of the People's Republic of China. It was founded on July 1, 1921. Its membership currently stands at 50.32 million people, compared with just over 50 when it was founded.

The basic principle of the Communist Party of China is to serve the people whole-heartedly. In the past 70 years, it has led the Chinese people of all nationalities to victory over the new democratic revolution through a long struggle against imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat capitalism, founding the People's Republic of China. Since the founding of new China, it has fulfilled the transition from new democracy to socialism, established a socialist system, and developed a socialist economy, political system and culture.

The Communist Party of China is guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Its final goal is to realize communism.

2. Democratic Centralism

Democratic centralism is the basic organizational principle of the Communist Party of China. The concrete contents of the principle include:

- Party organizations at all levels and all party members should abide by the principle that "the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee";
- The party's leading bodies at all levels, except for their delegations and the party group among non-party organizations, should be elected;
- The party's committees at all levels should be responsible for and report their work to the congress of the same level;
- The party's lower level and higher level organizations should keep informed each other, support each other and supervise each other;
- The party's committees at all levels should adopt a system which combines collective leadership with individual responsibility. All important matters

should be discussed democratically by the party committee that will make the decision;

- To ensure that the activity of the party leaders is under the supervision of the people, personality cult in any form must be forbidden; meanwhile, the prestige of all the leaders who represent the interests of the party and the people should be safeguarded.

Efforts Made To Improve Intellectuals' Work

OW0706202591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0449 GMT 7 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jun (XINHUA)—Our party has done a great deal in the past forty years or so to improve work by intellectuals. According to a briefing by the Organizational Department of the CPC Central Committee, the party attaches importance to work by intellectuals. Particularly at the national conference on science, held by the party Central Committee in the spring of 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that "science and technology are productive forces," reiterating that "intellectuals are a part of the working class." Since the policy of respect for knowledge and for talented people was adopted by the conference, intellectual work has entered a new era.

In the past 10 years or so, nearly 600 documents on intellectuals have been drawn up by the party. Party committees and governments at all levels have made intellectual work an important item on their agenda, promptly implementing the policy on intellectuals by rehabilitating them from wrong verdicts, and creating favorable conditions for their work, studies, and daily life.

- Raising the intellectuals' political status. From 1979 through the end of 1990, 3.11 million outstanding intellectuals throughout the country were admitted to the Communist Party of China. At present, CPC members account for one-third of all types of technicians, and for more than half of the high- and medium-grade specialized technicians in China. By the end of 1989, more than 1 million cadres with specialized technical knowledge throughout the country had been appointed to leading posts at various party and government organs. People who have acquired an educational level at or above the college or university level account for 48.2 percent of the number of leading cadres at and above the county level and for 53.3 percent of the number of the leading cadres at and above the provincial level. In the course of making policies, party committees and governments at all levels have paid special attention to the suggestions and opinions of intellectuals. Before the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social development were decided on, the party Central Committee convened several discussion meetings at which experts were invited to make an appraisal. Some provinces have also established policy-making consultation committees or specialized advisory groups composed of experts and scholars. In line with the guidelines of the "Decision by the CPC

Central Committee on Reform of the Management System for Science and Technology," various localities encouraged scientists and technicians to work on production front lines in order to quickly transform the results of scientific and technological research into productive forces. In Hebei, Liaoning, Hunan, Henan, and dozens of other provinces, more than 1 million scientific and technical personnel were organized in recent years to work in factories and rural areas on technology contracts, creating economic results worth billions of yuan. The organizational departments of party committees and the departments of science and technology of governments in various localities, working together, have also recommended people with a knowledge of science and technology to serve as deputy county heads, vice mayors, and deputy heads of villages and towns in 60 percent of the counties (cities) across the country.

—Efforts made to improve intellectuals' living and working conditions. First came the reform of titles of technical or professional posts. By the end of 1989, 19.48 million people, representing 84 percent of the specialized technicians in China, had been hired as such, of whom 930,000 were holding the high-ranking post of specialized technician; 5.36 million were holding medium-rank posts. Second, efforts were made to increase input in scientific, technological, and educational undertakings. According to statistics, in the 10 years from 1978 to 1988 alone, the state gradually increased appropriations for education, culture, scientific research, public health, and other undertakings each year, despite its financial difficulties. In 1988, the appropriation was 3.3 fold more than that in 1978, and the ratio of the educational budget to the total budget rose from 6 percent in 1978 to 10.4 percent in 1988. Third, measures were taken to improve intellectuals' wages and benefits. Since 1985, the year in which the reform of the wage system was started, the party and the state have raised the income of a large number of intellectuals by implementing the 16 policies and measures; such as raising wages, raising wage scales more than one grade at a time, relaxing tax exemption restrictions on bonus taxes, and raising subsidies. Last year, the party Central Committee and the State Council made a decision to issue special subsidies to some noted experts, professors, and scholars who have made outstanding contributions. These policies and measures embody respect for the masses of intellectuals, and have played a positive role in encouraging them to turn out more achievements and make greater contributions.

—Vigorous efforts were made to publicize the advanced deeds of outstanding intellectuals, and to foster typical examples in order to further promote the good practice of showing respect for knowledge and talented people. In the past two years, meetings have been held in dozens of provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions to commend intellectuals who have made outstanding contributions. Various localities

have also organized groups to report on the advances of outstanding intellectuals, to make special films, to write books, and to publish articles in newspapers praising outstanding intellectuals. Since the beginning of 1986, the organizational departments of party committees in various localities, acting upon the instruction of the Organizational Department of the CPC Central Committee, have carried out the work of selecting and managing outstanding experts and top-notch specialized technicians. More than 27,000 of them are now under the administration of provinces, prefectures, and counties. Of this number more than 2,000 are outstanding young and middle-aged experts who have been approved by the Ministry of Personnel and who have made outstanding contributions.

Through the efforts of party committees and governments at all levels, intellectuals' problems in the areas of politics, work, and daily life are gradually being solved. The status of intellectuals is rising, and the practice of showing respect for knowledge and talented people is being promoted in society. Acting upon the requirements of the Central Committee, party committees and governments in various localities are summing up experiences in intellectual work in recent years, studying, making suggestions, and drawing up measures for improving intellectual work.

Communique on 1990 National Census

OW2106141791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1108 GMT 19 June 91

[Communique (No. 7) of the State Statistical Bureau on Principal Data from the 1990 Census, issued 20 June 1991]

[Text] Beijing, 19 June (XINHUA)—Data on the age composition of the population across Mainland China's 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government (excluding Jinmen and Mazu Islands of Fujian—this applies to the rest of the communique) compiled using 10 percent of the sampled population of the Fourth National Census in 1990, is hereby announced as below:

1. The proportions of youths and children aged zero to 14 years old. In relation to the total population of the mainland's 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, the proportions of youths and children aged zero to 14 years old in Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, Sichuan, Liaoning, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Jilin, Shandong, and Heilongjiang are, in ascending order, below the average national level of 27.70 percent. Among these 10 provinces and municipalities under the central government, the proportion contributed by Shanghai is the lowest, at 18.22 percent.

2. The proportions of the population aged 15 to 59 years old. In relation to the total population of the mainland's 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, the proportions of the population aged 15 to 59 years old in Beijing,

Sichuan, Shanghai, Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Tianjin, Jilin, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Gansu, Inner Mongolia, and Shandong are, in descending order, higher than the average national level of 63.71 percent. Among these 12 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, Beijing registers the highest at 69.25 percent.

3. The proportions of aged population. In relation to the total population of the mainland's 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, the proportions of the elderly population aged 60 years old and above in Shanghai, Zhejiang, Beijing, Jiangsu, Tianjin, Shandong, Guangdong, Liaoning, Hebei, Sichuan, Henan, and Hunan are, in descending order, more than the average national level of 8.59 percent. Among these 12 provinces and municipalities under the central government, five of them—Shanghai, Zhejiang, Beijing, Jiangsu, and Tianjin—each registers a proportion more than 10 percent, with Shanghai contributing the most at 13.96 percent. The proportions in the 12 provinces and autonomous regions—Shanxi, Anhui, Hubei, Hainan, Guangxi, Fujian, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Yunnan, Tibet, Jilin, Guizhou—are lower than the average national level but

higher than 7 percent. As for the six provinces and autonomous regions of Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang, Gansu, Xinjiang, Ningxia, and Qinghai, the proportions are lower than 7 percent, with Ningxia and Qinghai contributing 5.24 and 5.15 percent respectively.

4. The Age Median.¹ In relation to the age medians of the mainland's 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, the age medians in Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, Liaoning, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Shandong, Hebei, Jilin, Sichuan, and Heilongjiang are, in descending order, higher than the average national level of 25.25 years old. Among these 11 provinces and municipalities directly under the central government, Shanghai, Beijing, and Tianjin respectively register age medians of 33.91, 30.61, and 30.13 years old. Xinjiang and Ningxia have the lowest age medians at, respectively, 22.01 and 21.93 years old.

¹The age median means the age group where the accumulated figure equals half of the total population. The accumulated figure is counted by totaling the number of people in each age group in succession, starting from age zero, until this figure equals half of the total population.

The Age Composition of the Population in the Mainland's 30 Provinces, Autonomous Regions, and Municipalities Directly Under the Central Government¹

Regions	Proportions, in Percentage, of the People in Relation to the Total Population of the Age Groups					
	0-14	15-59	60 & Older	65 & Older	Working Age ²	Median
National Average ³	27.70	63.71	8.59	5.58	60.03	25.25
Beijing	20.48	69.25	10.27	6.42	65.81	30.61
Tianjin	22.77	67.02	10.21	6.48	63.59	30.13
Hebei	29.08	61.94	8.98	5.84	58.74	25.97
Shanxi	28.27	63.20	8.53	5.54	59.39	25.25
Inner Mongolia	28.37	65.20	6.43	4.01	61.58	24.64
Liaoning	23.27	67.73	9.00	5.69	64.30	27.88
Jilin	26.26	66.48	7.26	4.53	63.21	25.93
Heilongjiang	26.62	67.03	6.35	3.82	63.47	25.36
Shanghai	18.22	67.82	13.96	9.24	64.12	33.91
Jiangsu	23.70	66.06	10.24	6.79	62.59	27.58
Zhejiang	23.29	66.27	10.44	6.87	62.65	27.70
Anhui	28.41	63.06	8.53	5.38	59.39	23.96
Fujian	31.30	60.80	7.90	5.00	57.21	23.42
Jiangxi	31.75	60.56	7.69	5.08	56.57	22.75
Shandong	26.59	63.95	9.46	6.23	60.31	26.37
Henan	29.27	61.94	8.79	5.82	58.29	24.33
Hubei	28.41	63.32	8.27	5.46	59.96	25.07
Hunan	28.04	63.30	8.66	5.63	59.52	24.79
Guangdong	29.97	60.97	9.06	5.98	57.42	24.66
Guangxi	33.21	58.68	8.11	5.43	54.82	22.80
Hainan	33.50	58.23	8.27	5.47	54.71	23.03

The Age Composition of the Population in the Mainland's 30 Provinces, Autonomous Regions, and Municipalities Directly Under the Central Government¹ (Continued)

Regions	Proportions, in Percentage, of the People in Relation to the Total Population of the Age Groups					
	0-14	15-59	60 & Older	65 & Older	Working Age ²	Median
Sichuan	23.17	67.85	8.98	5.74	63.63	25.71
Guizhou	32.53	60.37	7.10	4.62	56.07	22.05
Yunnan	31.76	60.61	7.63	4.87	56.63	22.73
Tibet	35.18	57.29	7.53	4.70	55.54	22.35
Shaanxi	28.94	63.38	7.68	5.18	59.97	24.93
Gansu	28.28	65.50	6.22	4.09	61.97	23.75
Qinghai	31.15	63.70	5.15	3.13	59.87	22.28
Ningxia	33.54	61.22	5.24	3.38	57.56	21.93
Xinjiang	32.85	60.99	6.16	3.86	57.37	22.01

Notes: ¹The data in this table does not include that of active servicemen of the People's Liberation Army.

²The working age for men is 16 to 59 years old, and for women is 16 to 54 years old.

³The "national average" in the table indicates the mean in the mainland's 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities under the central government.

Labor Ministry Plans System Reform

OW1706131891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1201 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Text] Nanjing, 17 (XINHUA)—China is to restructure its system of labor planning in the coming decade, in line with the basic principle of the planned economy combined with market regulation.

This was disclosed at a national meeting held in Jiangsu Province's Lianyungang City by the Ministry of Labor.

The goal of the reform is to set up a state-controlled labor system with administration rights shared at different levels, while enterprises have the decisive say on employment of workers.

Based on experience obtained from pilot reforms implemented in many Chinese cities over the past few years, the ministry has worked out a draft plan for this reform for the next decade and the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-1995).

Heilongjiang Vice Governor on Stability

HK1906102091 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
31 May 91 p 5

[Article by Du Xiangzhong, Vice Governor of Heilongjiang Province: "Stability and China's Prosperity"]

[Text] The last decade of the 20th century is a very crucial period to the process of our country's socialist modernization construction. In order to more effectively implement the outline of the 10-Year Program and of the Eighth Five-Year Plan for national economic and social development, it is very necessary to further properly understand the policy and goal of "stabilizing the overall situation."

I. Stability Is China's Highest Interest

If people open a book on China's history over the past century, they will see China being invaded and humiliated by foreigners, and trampled by warlords who fought among themselves; every Chinese who have a good conscience will shout: "China needs prosperity and power." To enable China to have prosperity and power, it is necessary to have a stable political situation, and "stability is China's highest interest."

The 1990's is an extremely crucial decade for our country's socialist modernization construction, therefore, a stable overall situation seems more important. First, this is required by the "three-step" strategic goal of economic development in our country. The "three-step" strategic goal of our country's modernization construction, which is based on the design by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and approved by the CPC Central Committee is: The first step, by the year 1990, double the GNP of the year 1980, and this goal was realized ahead of schedule in 1988; the second step, by the end of this century, quadruple the GNP of the year 1980, and enable the people to have a relatively well-off standard of living; the third step, by the year 2050, per capita GNP reaches the level of a moderately developed country and basically realize modernization of the national economy. Historical experience tells us that in a big, vast, and populous developing country such as ours, without "stability" as a condition we can never turn the great blueprint into a reality. The economic take-offs in various countries in the world, especially the developed countries, prove that the transition stage from adequate food and clothing to a relatively comfortable life, that is, from per capita GNP of \$400 to per capita GNP of \$1,000, is a period of rapid change in production structure and of big readjustment of socioeconomic relations; it is also a crucial period of economic growth. In this period, a stable situation is the first condition for economic development, and our country will precisely enter into such a historical phase

in the next 10 years. Therefore, to quadruple the economy the situation must be stable. Second, this is required by the need to maintain and strengthen our country's legitimate status and role in international arena. There is an old saying in China: "When a family is not harmonious, outsiders bully it." Whether our situation is stable will have a direct bearing on our country's role and weight in the international arena. Some tumultuous countries do not have much say on international affairs, and their internal affairs are often interfered in by various outside forces to various extents and in various styles; they even lose the right to make their own decisions. Developing countries have had profound experience and lessons in this area. In particular, the international situation is in a period in which the old order has collapsed, the new order has yet to be built, and a stable situation seems more important to a country. China needs stability, the world needs a stable China, and this is a consensus reached by all the knowledgeable persons at home and abroad. There is no harm to offer a hypothetical situation and say, if a brief Gulf war can produce a million international refugees, who cause worries among many countries and regions, then, once a disturbance or tumultuous situation appears in China, there will be tens of millions or even hundreds of millions of people wandering without homes. No country and region in the world can endure this, and the consequence is unthinkable. Therefore, a stable China is an important force safeguarding world peace and promoting the world's economic stability and prosperity. Even antagonistic forces outside the borders which like to make indiscreet remarks and criticisms about China's internal affairs must admit this point. Finally, this is required by the need to deepen reform and expand opening up. Reform and opening up is our country's basic state policy, and we must unswervingly uphold it. However, in order to let reform and opening up proceed smoothly, we must also have a stable social environment, without "stability" as a condition, there is no point in talking about reform and opening up. Therefore, when handling the relation between reform and opening up on the one hand, and a stable overall situation on the other, we must grasp the chance to push forward reform and opening up, and reduce as much agitation as possible in the progress of reform and opening up, to implement earnestly and effectively the basic state policy of reform and opening up.

Of course, the stability we advocate and safeguard is never sticking to conventions or not thinking of reform, and we do not seek stability for stability's sake. We are working for a long-term stable situation for sustained economic development and prosperity in a big developing country with 1.1 billion people, and a long-term stable social environment for developing social productive forces and eliminating poverty and backwardness. This is our basic purpose and interest.

II. Upholding the Four Cardinal Principles Is the Prerequisite to Political Stability

The four cardinal principles are the basis for running the country, and the basic guarantee of political stability in

China. No one can deny the following fact: The Chinese people, under the leadership of the CPC, and through 70 years of hard struggle and exploration, have eventually found a way to save and make the country prosper—build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Perhaps people will ask: If China does not pursue socialism, but follows the road of capitalism, can the Chinese people not also stand up? The answer is no. The Kuomintang used the model of capitalism to run the mainland for more than 20 years, and it was proved not successful. It was only under the leadership of the CPC that hundreds of millions of people in the whole country truly overthrew the dark rule of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism, eliminated the irrational social condition whereby an absolute majority of people were extremely poor and an extremely small number of people were incredibly rich, realized the country's unification, and generally solved the problem of food and clothing for an absolute majority of people. A foreign scholar exclaimed after an on-the-spot investigation in China: With so little farmland and resources, and with this kind of productive force, China has solved the problem of food and clothing for billions [as published] of people, that is a miracle among developing countries! Perhaps some people will still ask: Can China become rich and strong if it follows the road of capitalism? This is obviously a very naive question. Under a situation when capitalist systems had already developed for several hundred years, and without exception they all had accumulated huge amounts of primitive capital through the barbaric means of eating others to enrich themselves, China, which just stood up from the smoke of gunpowder after World War II, was riddled with gaping wounds and waiting a full-scale reconstruction, if it had followed the road of capitalism, the only result would have been: It could not escape the fate of becoming a dependent of capitalist countries, which treat it as a market for dumping their goods and a place to loot resources, and be a poor country without sovereignty. Speaking objectively, among the countries which are currently practicing the capitalist system, only a small number of them such as the United States are comparatively rich. According to statistics, among the 42 most underdeveloped countries which have per capita GNP of less than \$200, 41 are practicing the capitalist system. Here we can see, the capitalist system is not a miraculous cure for poverty and backwardness. Even in a country as rich as the United States, only a very small number of people are absolutely rich, the rest include those who are comparatively rich and those who are comparatively poor and absolutely poor. Just as Mr. John P. Lide [6849 1795], a professional in the United States, described in his article entitled "A Voice From America": "Western Europe, Japan, and the United States have developed to today's level through several centuries; they have been established on the colonized foundation in Asia, Africa, and Latin America," and "that Western Europe and the United States can continually develop is mainly because the capital from the industrially developed capitalist countries have control over the markets, manpower, natural resources in the Third World." Therefore, when

we say China can stand up in the world and become an important peace force in world affairs, we see only one reason for its ability to do so, that is, China has successfully embarked upon the road of development which is in accordance with the basic interest of the Chinese people—socialism. In various countries, the politicians, historians, and economists who have a good conscience can all admit the following fact objectively: The Chinese people have used some 40 years to attain the economic growth process which took capitalist countries more than 200 years to accomplish. Although per capita GNP in our country is only some \$300, our people's comprehensive standard of living equals the standard of a capitalist country with per capita GNP of \$1,000.

To attain long-term political stability in China, it is necessary to make great efforts to strengthen and improve the leadership of the CPC. The practice of socialist revolution and construction over the past 40 years proves that the CPC is the core force leading our country's various nationalities in carrying out the undertaking in socialist modernization construction and in reform and opening up; it is a basic guarantee for political stability in China. We must also perceive that at present, it is still an arduous task to strengthen and improve the party's leadership. First, a smooth implementation of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and in particular, the challenge from the 21st century urgently requires us to strengthen and improve the party's leadership; second, "after our party became a ruling party, within the party, there gradually appeared bureaucracy, commandism, abuse of power for private purpose, degradation, and erosion, and these are phenomena of separating from the masses. Over the years, due to the weakening of party building and ideological and political work, the problems of ideology, work style, discipline, and organization within the party have become more serious." (See "Jiang Zemin's Speech at the Meeting to Celebrate the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC") Therefore, as a ruling party, our party is facing a difficult historical test—a challenge spanning this century and the next. Party organizations at various levels must base themselves on the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, uphold the purpose of serving the people heart and soul, and inherit and develop the outstanding tradition of linking theory to practice, of fostering close ties with the masses, and of criticism and self-criticism. By doing so, they can strengthen the party's centripetal force and fighting ability, and fulfill the historical mission of leading billions [as published] of people to achieve the four modernizations. In addition, in light of the situation that the world and China are faced with profound social changes and many new problems and conflicts keep emerging, it has become necessary to strengthen study of and research on Marxist theory for the whole party. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, "Marxist theory must develop, socialist theory must develop, and they must develop along with the development of the practice of human society and the development of science." Comrades in the whole party must seriously learn

the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought and, in particular, learn and study Marxist philosophical thinking and grasp scientific world outlook and methodology. It is necessary to seriously to from Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, resolutely to follow the road of integrating the universal truth of Marxism with our country's concrete reality, and seriously to sum up experiences and lessons over the past 10 years. We must carry out scientific refining of successful experiences to remove the crude and retain the fine, remove the false and preserve the true elements, to enrich socialist theory and guide our practice. We must seriously learn lessons from mistakes and shortcomings and refrain from making them again, to improve our work. To conclude, it is necessary to enrich our ideological system of scientific socialism and strive to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

III. Sustained and Stable Economic Development Is Important Foundation for Realizing Long-Term Stability in China

Upholding economic construction as the center and seriously implementing the principle of sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy are important guarantees for sustained and stable development of the economy. Sustained and stable development of the economy is an important foundation for realizing long-term stability and order in China. Comrade Deng Xiaoping once made some penetrating remarks on this: "The most basic duty in the socialist phase is to develop productive forces," "socialism must eliminate poverty." This is a central task for the whole party, and every task should be launched surrounding this center. Party committees and governments at various levels should have a sober understanding of this and work hard to overcome and avoid formalism, earnestly grasp economic work, and promote a healthy development of national economy. For a ruling party, development of the national economy is not only an economic duty, more importantly, it is a political duty. History has repeatedly told us that if economic work cannot be done well, a series of destabilizing factors will appear, and political stability will be empty words. Therefore, we must firmly grasp this central link, and actively advocate pragmatic, adventurous, innovative, and exploratory work styles within the party and among government at various levels, "the standard for judging whether our tasks have been done correctly or incorrectly is to ask whether they are helpful to building socialism with Chinese characteristics, whether they are helpful to bringing prosperity and development to the country, and whether they are helpful in creating well-being for the people."

To do a good job in economic construction, a very important condition is to uphold the principle of "sustained, stable, and coordinated development of national economy," and this is a profound summing up of the positive and negative experiences in economic construction in our country over the past 40 years, as well as an objective

embodiment of economic law. Speaking pragmatically, at present China's economic development has not completely cast off the situation of poverty and backwardness, and when compared with some developed Western countries, a rather big gap still exists. However, if we look at diachronic comparison, we will discover that the speed of economic development in our country in the past 40 years is really amazing. Not only have we solved the problem of food and clothing for 1.1 billion people on the basis of continual population growth, but we have also leaped forward in the areas of industrial, technological, and military equipment, basic facilities, and overall quality of national economy. According to statistics, from 1980 to 1990, our country's average annual GNP growth was 9 percent; from 1949 to 1980, it was 8 percent. This is a very high speed even compared with the newly emerging industrial nations. Therefore, the basic problem of economic development in China is not slow speed, but hastiness; we have always wanted to realize our ideal design in a short period of time and with a high speed. However, because we did not properly grasp the law of development of socialist economy, several big fluctuations appeared, affecting the full playing of superiority of socialism. In the past economic life, the mistakes such as the "Great Leap Forward," the "premature advance in imitating foreign things," and the "over-heated economy" not only wasted time generally, for haste makes waste, but more importantly, destroyed to a great extent the internal balancing mechanism within the national economic system. Each time we carried out readjustment, we used more compulsory measures to realize a "proportionate" total quantity, however, in essence, we have not been able to completely cast off the influence of the effect of related expansion or reduction of industrial, production, products, and enterprise structures; the structural problem beneath the "balance" between total demand and total supply has not been solved. Therefore, in the process of economic construction, we should seriously solve the problem of lagging technological advancement and industrial structure readjustment, perfecting the development mechanism from the root. Just as Comrade Li Peng stressed at the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, "the crucial point of economic development in our country is to improve the industrial structure and increase economic returns." The basic means are to implement unswervingly and resolutely the principle of sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy, adhere to the principle of unifying speed with returns, paying attention to both technological progress and economic growth, develop the economy while simultaneously making efforts to improve industrial structure, when striking a comprehensive balance between total demand and total supply concerning revenue and planning in the national economy, make special efforts to grasp readjustment of structure of the national economy guided by industrial policy and local policies, and promote sustained, stable, coordinated, quality, and efficient development of the national economy. At the same time, special attention must be paid to solving economic problems in rural areas. Eighty percent of China's population lives in rural areas, and the foundation of the national economy is in rural areas. When economic problems in rural areas are properly solved, China's stability has

a firm foundation. There are three crucial points when we try to solve economic problems in rural areas: First, rationally control the scissor gap between industrial and agricultural products; second, properly solve the problem of relations between developing grain production and industrializing rural areas; and third, properly solve the problem of population growth in rural areas.

Hainan Province Curbs Housing Malpractices

HK1706004091 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
26 May 91 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Wu Hengquan (0702 1854 2938): "Making Breakthrough in Punishing Corruption, Encouraging Honesty: Report on Hainan Province Investigating, Punishing Cadres Who Abuse Power To Build Houses for Themselves, Use Houses for Personal Gain"]

[Text] "Since last August, the Hainan provincial party committee has been focusing its attention on the investigation and handling of cases involving cadres who abused power to build houses for themselves or used houses for personal gain. The provincial party committee has taken this opportunity to make a breakthrough in its efforts to fight corruption and promote honesty. In the operation to investigate and handle cases involving cadres building private houses in violation of discipline and law, the public has seen the party's determination to fight corruption, has deeper feelings for the party, and has greater confidence in the gradual improvement in party style. The relations between the party and the masses have become closer." This was a statement made by Deng Hongxun, secretary of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee, when he talked about his impression on the operation to step up party building in the special economic zone, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the founding of Hainan Province.

Startling Facts

The most updated statistics provided by the Hainan provincial office for handling the housing issue gives one much food for thought. Investigations show that 10,306 cadres in this province have had houses built for themselves, and they make up 7.02 percent of all the cadres in the province. Of these cadres involved in private housing cases, 136 are holding posts at the departmental level, 619 at the county (office) level, and 2,721 at the section level. By the end of last March, 3,752 cadres who own private houses, and should thus move out of the public houses assigned to them, have returned the public houses, accounting for 96.2 percent of all the cases of illegally occupied houses. Of the 33 cadres at the departmental level who should return public houses, 31 have handed over the houses they occupied; of the 243 cadres at the county (office) level who illegally occupied public houses, 219 have returned the houses; and of the 2,484 cadres at the section level who were involved in private house cases, 2,413 have returned the public houses they occupied.

By mid April, in this province a total of 3,022,000 yuan had been retrieved from cadres who had private houses built for themselves and rented out or sold these houses. This accounts for 50 percent of the money that should be retrieved. In this regard, the Haikou City government has retrieved 1.2 million, and the organs of the provincial government have retrieved 0.76 million. Until now, breakthroughs have been made in the investigations into some major and important cases of building private houses in violation of discipline and law; 115 people have been sorted out as objects of special, thorough investigations because of their involvement in cases of abusing power to have private houses built and using houses to make personal gains; 17 people have been arrested according to law; and party organizations or the government have respectively taken disciplinary action against nine offenders.

Fu Zhiguang, deputy secretary of the disciplinary inspection commission of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee and director of the provincial office for handling the housing issue, summed up the four features of the rampant trend of building private houses in violation of discipline and law. As revealed by him: first, a large portion of leading cadres in the province have had houses built for themselves; second, private houses that cadres built for themselves occupy a large area of land and have a large floor space, and it has become a trend that these houses are more and more luxuriously decorated; third, it has been quite common that cadres have houses built for themselves and then rent them out for high profits while retaining the public-owned houses that had been assigned to them; and fourth, some cadres have abused their power, practiced corruption, accepted bribes, and had private houses built for themselves.

Great Determination

The Hainan Provincial CPC Committee holds that the practices by some cadres who have private houses built for themselves in violation of discipline and law are not merely ordinary anomalies but serious corrupt phenomena that jeopardize the development of the special economic region. Therefore, the authorities must make up their minds to fight such malpractices and investigate and handle cases involving cadres who abuse power to have private houses built for themselves and use such houses for personal gain. Investigations into these cases should be taken up as a priority task with a view to improving the environment of the special economic region.

After the province-wide operation to sort out private houses was launched in last August, some cadres said: "We are now busy with building the special economic region, why should we still spare time for sorting out private houses?" In light of their experience in the previous private house sorting-out operations, some cadres and masses have been wondering whether the current house sorting-out operation will be carried out in a perfunctory manner. Meanwhile, a small number of cadres who are afraid that their involvement in cases of illegal building private houses will be exposed have

openly spread a rumor that "the very aim of the private house sorting-out operation is to make some people suffer."

In view of the resistance against the house sorting-out operation, the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee has called a few enlarged standing committee meetings to discuss and plan out the operation. The enlarged meeting of the provincial party committee standing committee held that the key to the house sorting-out operation lies in intensifying leadership, tightening up government discipline, and strictly enforcing laws. In this connection, the Hainan provincial leading group for the house sorting-out operation was formed, headed by provincial party committee Deputy Secretary and Governor Liu Jianfeng. Meanwhile, a provincial office for handling housing issue was set up, formed by capable officials from the discipline inspection, organizational, supervisory, and procuratorial sectors. After that, provincial house sorting-out operation teams headed by leading cadres of the provincial party committee, government, people's congress, and discipline inspection commission visited more than 10 cities and counties including Haikou, Sanya, and Qionghai, as well as some organs directly under the provincial authorities and province-run enterprises and service units. As a result, a new situation has opened up in the province-wide private house sorting-out operation, with all higher levels supervising their respective immediately lower levels in the enforcement of the operation.

To make sure that the private house sorting-out operation would not be carried out in a perfunctory manner, provincial party committee Secretary Deng Hongxun made public a disciplinary principle: Anyone who is found having violated discipline will be liable to immediate disciplinary action. The provincial party committee also demanded that organizational departments take the private house sorting-out operation as an actual assessment of cadres' performance. A vice mayor of Sanya City who was a member of the city's leading group for house sorting-out operation had had a 300-square-meter private house built in his wife's name. During the house sorting-out operation, he did not voluntarily report his case to the leading group but made use of his relations to have the owner's name on the property title deed changed into his elder brother's name. The masses complained: "Such a house sorting-out operation is just lip service!" Having learned about the case, the Sanya City house sorting-out operation working group directly under the provincial authorities recommended that the Sanya City party committee reorganize the city's leading group for house sorting-out operation, thus ensuring the smooth progress of the house sorting-out operation in the city.

Being Brave in Dealing With Knotty Problems

Hainan Province has a population of only more than 6 million. Among the 10,306 cadres who have been found to be owners of private houses, some have built private houses while keeping public houses; some are asking for public houses although they are owners of private

houses; and some keep public houses while renting out their private houses. Some people who have had private houses built in violation of discipline and law refuse to return the public houses they should have returned or to turn over the earnings from rent they should have turned over according to law. Therefore, those in charge of the investigation must have plenty of guts in handling major cases of abuse of power in house building and in dealing with those knotty cases regarding housing.

A deputy director of the Hainan provincial highway bureau had a private house built for himself and therefore should move out of the public house he has been occupying. However, after the private house sorting-out operation was launched, he played a trick by making some change in the property title deed, denying his ownership of the house and refusing to move out of the public house where he lived. To solve this troublesome case, the leading comrades of the provincial government called on this deputy director to persuade him and explain to him the policy and regulations concerned. The deputy director has finally persuaded and returned the public house very soon.

Feeling that the current house sorting-out operation is a real one, the masses in the special economic region began to report malpractices by cadres who had had private houses built for themselves in violation of discipline and law. In Wanning County, the provincial private house sorting-out operation working group received a letter complaining about the malpractice of county public security bureau deputy director Chen Mingxiong, who had had a private house built for himself in violation of discipline and law. Chen Mingxiong made every effort to stop the investigation into his case. But the officials in charge of his case bravely started a thorough investigation and at last found the truth. To further clarify his case, the Wanning County party committee decided to temporarily relieve Chen Mingxiong of his post for self-examination. Having learned of this decision, some people who hated him but dared not complain about him were gratified. They said: "This is the real private house sorting-out operation that the public can really count on."

President of the Dongfang County people's court Yang Xinxiong had had a 235.96 square meter house built for himself. Some people accused him of abusing his official power for personal gain when in charge of the consolidation operation of a small gold mine. Based on the complaints, the provincial private house sorting-out operation working group and the Dongfang County party committee decided to conduct a thorough investigation into Yang's case. The investigation showed that Yang Xinxiong had indeed abused his official power, taken huge bribes, and used the bribes to build the private house. At last, five culprits with Yang Xinxiong as their head were arrested according to law. Local cadres and the public were gratified about the result. They said: "If unremitting efforts were made in this way, party style would be rectified, the people would be content, and the effort to promote honest government in the special administrative region would certainly be promising!"

Science & Technology

Nie Rongzhen Interviewed on Sci-Tech Development

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[Report by Guo Diancheng (6753 3013 2052): "An Elderly Communist's Wish: Comrade Nie Rongzhen Speaks on Resurrecting Country With Science, Technology"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA)—On the joyous occasion marking the 70th anniversary of the CPC's founding, this reporter interviewed Comrade Nie Rongzhen, a proletarian revolutionary of the older generation, and founder and developer of New China's science and technology.

In a very good mood, 92-year-old Marshal Nie sat straight on the sofa of the guest room to receive this reporter. First of all, he said: RENMIN RIBAO, WEN WEI BAO, GUANGMING RIBAO, and other press units recently have invited me to discuss the topic of "resurrecting the country with science and technology." I am old and do not have enough energy. Since you have come, let us chat. Full of zest, he spoke glowingly of the program of resurrecting the country with science and technology.

The Purpose of Revolution Is To Emancipate Productive Forces

When the conversation started, Marshal Nie said with deep feeling: "It was my wish during my youth to apply science and technology to end China's poverty and backwardness."

This remark reminded me of his youthful experiences. When the 4 May Movement erupted in China in 1919, the banner of "democracy" and "science" called on numerous enthusiastic youths. Why was China bullied? young Nie Rongzhen wondered. He drew the following conclusion: China was too poor and backward. It would be impossible to make China strong without democratic politics, advanced science and technology, and large numbers of intellectuals who vowed to save the country and the people. With the naive thinking of "saving the country with science," he joined more than 100 youths who cherished the same ideals. They traveled across the oceans to carry out work-study programs in France. In France, he participated in the students' patriotic movements on three occasions in 1921. Later, he got in touch with Marxism-Leninism, which effected a change in his thinking from "saving the country with science" to "saving the country with socialism." Nie Rongzhen joined the young Chinese Communist Party in 1922 (which later became the Chinese Youth League). After his admission into the party in 1923, he plunged himself into the great revolutionary current of liberating the people. With deep emotion, Marshal Nie said: Under party leadership, I fought for 22 years and removed the "three big mountains," clearing the obstacles to scientific and technological development.

Marshal Nie said that "the purpose of revolution is to emancipate productive forces." Regarding this basic Marxist principle, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" launched an ignorant criticism, resulting in great ideological confusion. In fact, this question was determined within the party long ago. Moreover, we repeatedly stressed that the development of productive forces must depend on the upgrading of the scientific and technological level and on the laborers' mastery of modern science and technology. For this reason, the upsurge of "advancing toward science" appeared nationwide following the conference of intellectuals in January 1956. Under Comrade Zhou Enlai's leadership, we speedily formulated China's "12-Year Scientific and Technological Program." However, in a country like ours, where science and technology are rather backward, the question of advancing toward science and catching up with the world's advanced levels cannot be resolved with merely a call. It can be achieved only through long-term arduous efforts.

Regarding the Science Association's Fourth National Congress, which concluded recently, Marshal Nie said with excitement: "The congress was very important and was a success." In recent years, he said, Comrade Xiaoping has further pointed out with a clear-cut stand: "Science and technology are productive forces, and the primary productive forces." This thesis, which is greatly significant, has enriched and developed Marxist theory on science, technology, and productive forces. Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out: "Upholding that science and technology are primary productive forces and genuinely bringing economic construction onto the track of relying on scientific and technological progress and upgrading the quality of laborers constitute an extensive, profound change as well as a further deepening of the change in the focus of the party's work made at the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee." These remarks express the wishes of the whole party, the whole nation, and the people of the whole country. A profound, great impact can be produced so long as these instructions are followed.

With Backward Science and Technology, We Will Be Passive and Vulnerable to Attack

With backward science and technology, Marshal Nie said, we will be passive and vulnerable to attack. This has been proved in modern Chinese history. Impelled by such a sense of urgency and crisis in the mid 1950's, I was determined to take charge of scientific and technological work.

When the Eighth CPC Congress had just concluded in October 1956, Nie said, the CPC Central Committee was discussing the division of work of the leading comrades. One day, Comrade Deng Xiaoping told me that the Central Committee had arranged for my work and there were three options: First, the Central Committee has decided to transfer Comrade Chen Yi to be in charge of diplomatic work so you will take over his scientific and technological work; second, as Comrade Peng Zhen is very busy, the Central Committee wants you to concurrently assume the office of Beijing mayor so you will be mayor of Beijing; or

third, you will continue to take charge of national defense industry and army equipment. I immediately replied: "I do not want to be a mayor. I am rather interested in scientific and technological work. Our country is too backward and we badly need development of work in this regard. As the national defense industry is closely related to science and technology, if possible, I would like to be concurrently in charge of work in this regard. I leave the decision to the Central Committee." Comrade Xiaoping was always resolute. He immediately said that the decision was made. Not long afterwards, I was appointed vice premier and party group secretary of the Science Planning Committee to take charge of scientific and technological work.

I am always thinking, Marshal Nie said, the Chinese people have struggled hard amid a complicated situation for many years. That is, on the one hand, China has a large population and a vast territory with abundant resources, and on the other hand, the rulers are corrupt and incompetent and the country is scientifically and technologically backward. As a result, China was like a sick man suffering from a severe and lingering illness. The founding of New China opened up bright prospects for the development of science and technology. We should not allow our backwardness to continue any longer.

When we had not yet healed the wounds of war following the founding of New China, Marshal Nie continued, the major powers in the world had already been modernized and entered the "atomic and jet era." Moreover, because of our backward technological equipment, we had suffered a lot during the war to resist the United States and assist Korea. At that time, we were also facing the menace of a new aggressive war, which was a trial of strength of steel and technology. The imperialists dared to bully us simply because of our backwardness. To end such a passive situation, we should advance as quickly as possible and vigorously develop science and technology.

Marshal Nie shook his right hand and said with emphasis: We are now at an important historical period in which the new is replacing the old and we are facing a world full of contradictions and sharp competition. As Comrade Jiang Zemin said: "In the final analysis, the competition in the world is one of comprehensive national strength and the key lies in competition of science and technology. We will be passive and vulnerable to attack if our science and technology are backward." This is absolutely correct. While we were developing missiles and the A-bomb during those years, Comrade Chen Yi told me on many occasions: "Without missiles and the A-bomb, the foreign minister cannot have a strong backing." Comrade Hou Zhitong, Chinese ambassador to the United Nations, also reiterated the important role of missiles and the A-bomb in upgrading China's international status when he came to see me not long ago.

Our Principle Is Self-Reliance

Marshal Nie said: Invigorating the country by developing science and technology must be established on the basis of self-reliance.

This remark rang a bell with the reporter. It was during the 10 years when Marshal Nie was in charge of our country's scientific and technological work that the "golden age" of scientific and technological work through self-reliance was ushered in.

Marshal Nie continued: One should say that we were compelled to make the principle of self-reliance. At the beginning, the Western countries blockaded us and the Soviet Union extended to us some aid in new technology. But shortly afterwards, Khrushchev, without seeking our consent, tore up the agreement, withdrew experts, and withheld all kinds of assistance. Because he did this, we had to rely on ourselves. As a result, we produced guided missiles, atomic bombs, and hydrogen bombs! The work in related areas also made progress accordingly. That is why Comrade Mao Zedong then made a witty remark: We should award Khrushchev a one-tonne medal!

At this point, Marshal Nie laughed. He added: Of course what we mean by self-reliance is not closing the country to international intercourse. We should actively import new technologies and equipment and buy patents from abroad. We should learn all that is useful to us and use it to serve our modernization. This was so in the past. Now we are working on reform and opening up, so we can introduce more advanced scientific technologies. There is no doubt about it. But we should understand that they will never give us the most advanced things and we cannot afford even the relatively advanced things. In a word, we cannot buy modernization from abroad with money.

The reporter chipped in: Some people feel that the progress is too slow if we rely on ourselves and it is faster to spend money.

Marshal Nie said: In some areas, it is slow, but reliable. From a long-term point of view, it is much faster than solely depending on importation. Did we not manage to accomplish the highly sophisticated "two-bomb" [missiles and nuclear bombs] project within a short time under the harsh conditions of those years by relying on our own strength, organizing participating forces, setting up organizations, soliciting cooperation from the whole nation, making strenuous efforts to tackle key problems, conscientiously implementing the policy for intellectuals, and giving full play to their initiative? Of course this was but a successful experience under the historical circumstances of that time. Since things have changed, we will have to do it differently. But I think the basic principles, such as self-reliance, hard struggle, seeking truth in a scientific way, energetic cooperation, and selfless devotion, will not and should not change. Under such good conditions as we have today, invigorating our country by developing science and technology on the basis of self-reliance is even less of a problem. This is why I keep talking about the importance of self-reliance and the need to aim at developing our science and technology and upgrading the scientific and technological level of the whole nation.

At that, Marshal Nie said with deep feeling: To uphold the principle of self-reliance, it is necessary to concentrate our energy and, taking the whole country as a chessboard, develop our country's scientific and technological undertakings in a planned and overall way according to the central policies. I very much appreciate a remark once made by Comrade Qian Xuesen. He said: The major existing problem in our country's science and technology and the science and technology for defense purposes is multiplicity, diversion, and inability to implement a central decision with one mind on a nationwide scale. We have a sizable scientific and technological force and the crux of the issue is to have a strong leadership which organizes this enormous force in a modern way and bring its role into play. He held that the success of the organization of forces to work on the "two-bomb" project in our country in the 1950's and 1960's lay in the effective application of the method of directing large military units in battles and mammoth military operations to the organization for the work in modern science and technology for defense purposes. That was the very thing that we have stressed today: the scientific method of systems engineering. It explains why it succeeded. Naturally, however, it is no good copying old experiences without making any change. Our country is under reform and our endeavors in various fields is making headway. We should study the past successful experiences in light of today's changed conditions and strive to develop our country's socialist cause of science and technology.

Marshal Nie continued: "In order to adhere to the principle of self-reliance, it is necessary to foster national self-esteem and self-confidence. As I said before, our ancestors made great contributions to human civilization, and in the socialist New China, our talented people are not inferior to other countries'. Some of our inventions and products in high-tech fields are in the forefront of the world's science and technology. Several years ago, due to the rampage of bourgeois liberalization ideas, such ideas as worshipping things foreign and national nihilism greatly influenced some people and produced a sense of national inferiority in them. That kind of inferiority does not conform to the objective truth that China has numerous talents and outstanding people. It is extremely favorable to developing our science and technology through our own efforts and to realizing the great objective of strengthening the country with science and technology.

Respecting Knowledge and Talents—the Yardstick of Social Progress

Marshal Nie said: I have always held that whether or not it [a society] respects knowledge and talented people is one of the yardsticks of social progress. Scientific and technical personnel are the developers of new productive forces, therefore bringing into full play their initiative and creativity is the prerequisite for the development of productive forces.

Marshal Nie, who is also called "a staunch supporter of the intellectuals," is always a good teacher and friend to

the intellectuals, whether in wartime or during a period of construction, and he is a very good model that respects knowledge and talents. The "fish and meat produced through science," criticized during the 10 years' turmoil, embodies Marshal Nie's concern for the intellectuals which he expressed with this remark: In the early 1960's, China was in economic difficulty. During this period, the scientific and technical personnel were busy carrying out some very important tasks. They worked night and day and were very short of life's necessities. Their health was bad, some had swollen body parts, others had all kinds of sicknesses. When he saw this, he was very disturbed. He then decided to ask in his name for aid from all military districts. At that time, he was in the hospital. Comrade Chen Yi went to see him, and when he heard that he was asking for aid, he said humorously: "Ah, you are 'donating money!' I will also become a donor." At that time, all officers and men deeply understood what the old marshal thought and would rather work harder themselves to support those scientific and technical personnel who worked laboriously for the motherland. After the materials were delivered, Marshal Nie told the Defense Ministry and Science and Technology Commission: "These fish, meat, soybeans, kelp, and other goods are given specially to scientific and technical personnel. No other person should use them." He worked out and examined plans himself for their allocation. This happened 30 years ago, nevertheless some old scientific and technical personnel still feel thankful when they recall it. Although Marshal Nie has not been in charge of scientific and technical undertakings these past few years, his heart is still linked with them and with the vast number of scientific and technical personnel. As he said: "I forward suggestions to the CPC Central Committee for all important questions about the intellectuals."

Marshal Nie said: "Looking down on and being biased against knowledge, science, and the intellectuals demonstrates foolishness and backwardness. As an inheritance of the old society, it has a far-reaching influence in our society. This influence was also reflected within our party by the mistakes of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' who developed it to the utmost. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has, after straightening out the order, reexamined and confirmed its policy for the intellectuals. It has reconfirmed that, in a general sense, the intellectuals are a component of China's working class. On this matter, Comrade Xiaoping has given many important speeches. Now, the party's policy for the intellectuals is clear and correct, and the most important thing is that it is necessary for leaders and relevant departments at all levels to conscientiously implement it."

Marshal Nie hopes that society as a whole will foster the new virtues and trends of respecting knowledge, science, and the intellectuals. Moreover, it is necessary to make efforts to build up between workers and peasant mutual trust, mutual respect, mutual support, and a united and friendly relationship by which they can learn from each

other so that they can realize former Premier Zhou Enlai's hope that "a brotherly alliance between workers, peasants, and the intellectuals be made." He said that this should become an important thing in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. This is where the people's fundamental interests lie, where China's hope lies, and where the key to realizing the second-step strategic goal of socialist modernization lies.

Commentary Highlights Importance of S&T

HK1506033491 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
15 Jun 91 p 4

[CHINA DAILY Commentary: "Science & Technology"]

[Text] Science and technology, particularly high technology, has been in the spotlight in the past two months, thanks to appeals by the top party and government leadership as well as articles by scientists and commentators in the mass media.

These point out that the world has been in an accelerating technological revolution. Unless China can gradually catch up with latest developments in this area, the country can never become strong and its people prosperous.

The Fourth National Congress of China's Association for Science and Technology, which concluded at the end of last month, has issued a call to the country's 10 million scientists and technicians to "shoulder the great task of vitalizing the country."

Once again, the message expounded is that, in future, the country's social and economic development will depend more than ever on scientific research and technological development, and that China's scientists and engineers have a greater role to play.

Few people will challenge the truth of this message, or doubt that it is needed. But much work remains to be done before it is fully understood and acknowledged by the general public and translated into concrete action.

Education

One reason why China has lagged behind in the development and application of science and technology, especially high-tech, is the low educational level of society at large.

So far, China has only managed to provide universal primary education to children in 76 percent of its rural counties, while junior middle school education is universal only in most cities. This state of education has resulted in what is commonly referred to as the relatively poor quality of the country's human resources.

First and foremost, therefore, is the need to raise the educational and cultural level of the Chinese people and to nurture a national sense of the importance of the science and technology revolution.

Second, while improving the work and living conditions of China's scientists, professors and engineers is essential

to tapping their full potential, it is even more important to show genuine acknowledgement and appreciation of their work and expertise.

Third, there must be an effective mechanism that gives enterprises the incentive to utilize the fruits of research as soon as possible. And this requirement can be achieved only through the deepening of reforms that will breathe new vitality into large and medium-sized state enterprises.

Input

Official statistics have shown that because of the lack of such a mechanism and incentives, most results of scientific research are locked away on the shelves in laboratories and have not been developed into practical technologies for use by industry.

In this regard, the formulation and implementation of laws to protect intellectual property are absolutely essential.

Last but not least, the state should boost its financial input in basic scientific research, for sustained progress can only be achieved through theoretical research.

It should also be stressed that focussing on high-tech should not be understood narrowly as applying only to natural sciences alone, for without advanced theoretical knowledge in the social sciences and without the use of information technology in management and administration, and even psychology, high-technology cannot be effectively applied to economic and social development.

Considering all these factors, there is no doubt that the task ahead is enormous. While prompt action must be started now, we must bear in mind that success will only come in the long term, after strenuous and sustained efforts.

Cities Rely on Sci-Tech Development Strategies

OW2206033291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0107 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA)—Medium-sized cities in China are attaching great importance to science and technology in their economic development.

Hui Yongzheng, deputy minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, said that some 200 such cities have drawn up development strategies by relying on science and technology.

He said that most of these cities have invested some one or two percent of their sales income of industrial products in technological development.

He added that these cities have begun to develop their economies by technology progress instead of totally by way of resource and energy consumption.

According to the "PEOPLE'S DAILY", a meeting on the development of cities through science and technology

was held in Zibo, Shangdong Province, with the attendance of about 300 mayors, deputy mayors and directors of local science and technology committees from more than 100 cities.

Opening of First Hi-Tech Market Reported

HK1606082291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0536 GMT 14 Jun 91

[Report by staff reporters Huang Wei (7806 1218) and Kang Ruixin (1660 3843 2450): "China's First High Technology Market Opens in Beijing"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing 14 Jun (XINHUA)—A new building in the shape of an aircraft wing has recently risen along Baishiqiao Road, one of Beijing's boulevards, with signboards of such companies as Sitong, Lianxiang, Jinghai, Kehai, and Beida emblazoned on its blue-gray wall. The eye-catching big characters in red, yellow, and blue seem to tell people that here dwells the cream of the Zhongguanchun high-tech enterprises.

Located here is China's first High Technology Market—Beijing New Technological Industry Development Zone Science and Technology Trade Center, which has recently started operation.

Entering the Science and Technology Trade Center's lounge, three-story showrooms in a circle come into view. On display are some 2,000 high-tech products in the categories of electronic information, biological engineering, new energy resources and materials, and optical-machinery-electrical combines. Behind one is one huge electronic monitor, which continuously displays the list of enterprises stationed in the center and quotations of their products. On its two wings are the general business desk and information desk, and all personnel here show customers information on commodities in various categories through their computers.

Walking through the crowds, we come to the showroom of Daheng Company under Chinese Academy of Sciences. The personnel here are demonstrating the infrared mammary gland checking apparatus they have developed. According to their briefing, infrared light source penetrates the mammary gland, with the shadow of pathological changes demonstrated on the monitor, by which illness is diagnosed with a 96-percent accuracy rate, which is higher than traditional approaches such as x-ray, ultrasonography, and ordinary clinical examination.

A customer from Liaoning said to this reporter that his work unit had originally planned to import an apparatus as such, but when he came to the high technology market looking around and saw the series of state-of-the-art medicinal technological products such as the mammary gland checking apparatus, extracorporeal stone-breaker and magic needles, he found that they were not at all inferior to overseas products. The opening of such a market was all too necessary!

Since Sitong Group's typewriter series for Chinese and Foreign languages entered the market, they have been very popular. In the Group's CA [expansion unknown] showroom, this reporter met two comrades from the Academy of Military Science who planned to buy a typewriter. They said that the presence of this market provided convenience to customers, who could obtain much information without shopping around, while being able to compare products in the same category at one center.

The customers welcome the founding of this high technology market. But what about the enterprises?

Beijing Xinhua Machine Tool Company is the sole machine tool technological development enterprise in the development zone, and was in a hurry to move into the science and technology trade center even before its completion. Frankly, the company's executive Yu Dawei [0060 1129 3634] said that before they moved in, they used to rent a small, dark shed from a middle school, and when people came to talk business they would look at it with doubt, believing the company to be some kind of "speculator." But now things are different, the company's image and reputation are guaranteed, while the customers do not hesitate to pay as soon as they make up their mind to buy something. Although customers were few when the center started operation, it is his belief that soon the center will become a popular shopping area.

Based on the information of the Construction Bank Haidian Branch, which renders service to the trade center, its transactions have risen from one or two to an average 40 per diem as of now, and continue to go up.

Public Relations Department Executive Qu Jun [2575 6511] of Beitou New Technology Company, which is in charge of the administration of the trade center said that this market has amassed the products of the Beijing Development Zone; in addition, it displays gems from other high technology zones. Thus, the center is actually China's display window for its high technology industry.

Military

Yang Shangkun at Army Family Planning Meeting

OW2106125791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1217 GMT 20 Jun 91

[By Guo Diancheng (6753 3013 2052) and Dou Guojie (4535 0948 2638)]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jun (XINHUA)—All delegates who attended the All-Army Family Planning Work Meeting were determined to work together with the broad masses of officers and men to take the interests of the whole into account and help the country get over a difficulty by standing in the forefront of the family planning work being carried out in the whole society so that they may live up to the expectations of the party Central Committee of the party, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission.

The All-Army Family Planning Work Meeting, which lasted for three days, ended in Beijing today.

The party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission are all very concerned about the army's family planning work and attach great importance to it. Before the meeting, Jiang Zemin called on the whole army to carry forward the fine traditions of our army, resolutely implement the guiding principles and policies of the central authorities, and conscientiously do a good job in carrying out the family planning work. Li Peng urged the army to lead the whole society in carrying out the family planning work.

This morning, Yang Shangkun, Liu Huaqing, Yang Baibing, Qin Jiwei, Chi Haotian, and other leaders cordially met delegates to the meeting and extended warm regards and paid sincere tribute to the comrades who had made outstanding contributions to the basic national policy of family planning. Yang Shangkun said: Many countries in the world are paying close attention to studying and solving the population issue. It would be disastrous if population growth gets out of control without a planning. It is necessary for the army to do a good job in carrying out the family planning work. The army is doing very well just now and must take various effective measures to keep up the good work. There must be no letting up in the efforts to carry out the work.

The meeting held a solemn award-giving ceremony this afternoon. Responsible persons of the General Staff Department, the General Political Department, and the General Logistics Department of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), the Ministry of Public Health, and the State Family Planning Commission separately awarded banners of honor and certificates of merit to 107 advanced units and 80 advanced individuals commended by the three general departments of the PLA.

Yang Baibing, secretary general of the Central Military Commission and director of the General Political Department, spoke at the ceremony. He said: Our army has all along shared the concerns and burdens with the party, the state, and the people. At present, the toughest task confronting our country in its march toward achieving the great objectives of the modernization drive is the population problem. Therefore, doing a good job in carrying out the family planning work constitutes an important aspect of the army's maintaining a high degree of unity with the Central Committee of the party, ideologically, politically, and in action, as well as an important aspect of the army's subordinating its interests to the interests of the whole and serving the needs of constructions nationwide.

He said: The Central Military Commission set a demand for the army to "stand in the forefront of the whole society" in carrying out the family planning work, and the State Family Planning Commission also hoped the army will "set an example for the whole country to follow" in this field of endeavor. After analyzing the

favorable conditions enjoyed by the army, he particularly stressed the need to pay close attention to accomplishing the following tasks. First, close attention must be paid to making the party committees and leading cadres understand the importance of the family planning work in order that they may conscientiously attach due importance to seeing to its implementation as they would in carrying out the basic national policy; second, publicity and education must be conducted in depth to popularize the significance and knowledge of bringing population growth under control among all the personnel serving in the army through various forms and channels; third, it is necessary to promote development of the work teams and form a backbone of contingents combining both full-time and part-time personnel with the part-time personnel playing the major role; fourth, organization and coordination must be conducted in such a way as to enable the relevant departments and various organizations of the party and government offices to pool their efforts for successful implementation of the family planning work; and fifth, it is necessary to implement strict management and do a good job in conducting thoroughgoing and painstaking family planning work as one of the the key targets.

Yang Baibing called on the whole army to get mobilized to work successfully in implementing the basic national policy of bringing population growth under strict control with a stronger sense of responsibility, with greater determination, with higher standards, and with a more realistic work style to ensure that the army continues to lead the whole nation in carrying out the family planning work.

PLA Honors Advanced Party Organs, Members

OW2206214691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0223 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 22 June (XINHUA)—On the eve of 1 July, various major military regions of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) and various arms and services separately issued notices or made decisions to honor a group of advanced party committees, advanced party branches and outstanding party members, and outstanding party affairs workers.

According to statistics, a total of some 100 advanced party committees, 320 advanced party branches, and 730 outstanding party members and outstanding party affairs workers were honored by major units including the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission (NDSTIC); the Air Force; the Navy; the Second Artillery Corps; and the military regions of Beijing, Shenyang, Jinan, Nanjing, Guangzhou, Lanzhou, and Chengdu. These groups and individuals are from all fronts of the armed forces in all trades and professions. About 70 percent of them are grass-roots party organs and party members who have achieved outstanding results in the "frontline" of troops construction.

Among the 35 advanced party committees and party branches and the 48 outstanding party members commended by the NDSTIC, many are pioneers who took

the initiative to innovate and dared to scale new heights in the field of high technology. They have obtained remarkable results in areas such as space technology, microwave technology, and nuclear industry, and some of the achievements have reached an international advanced standard. Of the outstanding party members commended by major units including the Air Force, the Navy, and the Second Artillery Corps, some were named "master flyers," "top space explorers," "ironmen of the sea," "pioneers in exploring the ocean," and "new age rocket shooter." The four model party branches and the model party branch secretary honored by Jinan Military Region are long known as the "best units" and "best personnel" for their work in military training for troops, combat readiness, and political affairs. Advanced groups and individuals commended by the military regions of Lanzhou and Chengdu include "veteran border guards," "veteran Tibet workers," and "veteran workers in mountainous areas," they have made selfless dedications in "life threatening zones," the wilderness, the Gobi desert, and other hardship regions, and they fully embody the spiritual style of Communist Party members marked by the readiness to wage hard struggles and make sacrifices.

In the midst of marking the 70th founding anniversary of the CPC, many units of the armed forces have also sponsored symposiums and meetings to report on the deeds of outstanding party members, and called on officers and men of the units to learn the advanced experiences and exemplary deeds of advanced party organs and outstanding party members to further enhance party building.

Commentator on Army Ideological Work, Part 4

HK2106135791 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 29 May 91 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Lay Stress on Instructors' Own Exemplary Behavior: Striving for New Breakthroughs in Regular Ideological Work (Part Four)"]

[Text] To make regular ideological work effective in influencing people's minds, the exemplary role of cadres and backbone elements is of great importance.

People often say that to do a good job of ideological work, one should produce convincing reasoning and also sway people's emotions. Here, we should add one more point and that is, it is also necessary to guide people's action and behavior with good examples. This is something required by the Marxist viewpoint of unifying thoughts and actions. The fundamental purpose of ideological and political work is to use the correct viewpoints to overcome people's incorrect thoughts. Without convincing reasoning, it is hard to enlighten people. To do ideological work, we need to convince people with truth. However, truth cannot strike root in people's minds without practice. That is why people used to say "example is better than precept." Only when our cadres and backbone elements can not only provide cogent reasoning and but also act in an exemplary way, can people

really accept what they advocate. Practice has repeatedly proved that if one first does what one asks other people to do, then other people will not reject one's advice; if one first resolutely restrains oneself from doing what one asks other people not to do, then other people will not defy one's ban; similarly, if one takes the lead in making selfless dedications, then other people will also follow suit when one calls for such action. All this shows how important the exemplary behavior of instructors is and why example is better than precept.

It is necessary to lay stress on the exemplary behavior of instructors also because this is the fundamental way our cadres and backbone elements improve their own images among the masses. The masses will not only listen to what our cadres and backbone elements say, but will also observe how they behave. If cadres and backbone elements can always match their deeds to their words, always be true in word and resolute in deed, and always earnestly practice what they advocate, then what they say will carry great weight and the masses will trust them, respect them, follow them, and emulate them because their behavior produces a feeling of profound respect in the masses. On the contrary, if they behave in a different way from what they advocate, or if they are merely glib-tongued and behave badly, then they will be regarded as "not matching their deeds with their words" even though what they advocate is correct. For example, some comrades were lax in themselves but required their subordinates to behave strictly in keeping with the standards; some comrades tried to find good jobs for themselves after demobilization, but they required their subordinates to keep their minds on the current work in active service; and some comrades were preoccupied with their personal gains and losses, but they required their subordinates to make selfless contributions. How could their subordinates be convinced? Our units could not carry out ideological and political work in a down-to-earth manner and could not achieve satisfactory results and a major reason was that cadres and backbone elements did not play an exemplary role. As a matter of fact, the strength of the truth disseminated through our ideological and political work, as a branch of science in practice, lies in the appeal of the exemplary personality of the disseminators. If our cadres and backbone elements make efforts to improve their personal images, then they will produce a strong appeal and strongly attract and closely rally the masses of officers and soldiers. Such appeal is superior to thousands and thousands of words.

Laying stress on the exemplary behavior of instructors is also the fine tradition of our Army's ideological and political work. In the years of war, there were frequent battles and untold hardships and there was not much time for conducting systematic ideological and political education among the troops. But why was the ideological and political work in our Army so solid and effective? On what did it rely? To a large extent, it relied on the leading and exemplary role of cadres and backbone elements. In those days, at critical junctures, who faced

death unflinchingly and shouted: "Follow me and charge"? Cadres and backbone elements. In times of difficulty, who behaved selflessly, fearlessly, and calmly, and dared to say "follow me and go"? Cadres and backbone elements. Zhu De's shoulder pole, which he used to carry food grain onto Jinggangshan, greatly boosted the morale of Red Army commanders and soldiers and this became a story on everybody's lips for many many years. On the snowy mountains and grassy marshland which the Red Army traversed during its Long March, on the battlegrounds of the Anti-Japanese War, when fighting successively in different parts north and south of the Chang Jiang, and when holding fast to the outposts in Korea's Shangganling Mountains, our cadres and backbone elements have always charged at the head of their men, retreated after other people have moved away, sought no benefit for themselves, and always tried to bring benefit to other people. Thus, they won sincere support and respect from their subordinates and soldiers. In peacetime, many cadres and backbone elements continued to act in the same manner. The ideological and political work in this Army became so famous in the world, and became a magic weapon for defeating enemies and winning victories, because it put the viewpoint of dialectical materialism on the unity of thoughts and actions into thorough practice and turned it to our Army's special advantage.

Noble actions come from correct thoughts. The same is true on the issue of instructors' exemplary behavior. Why do some cadres and backbone elements fail to play an exemplary role? Why is it hard for some people now to do something which was common in the years of war? The basic reason is that they lack a strong sense of responsibility for the revolutionary cause and they do not realize the harmful effects of behavior which does not match what they advocate in words. So, they do not set strict and high demands on themselves. They do not deeply realize the urgent need to share weal and woe and go through thick and thin with their subordinates and soldiers and to win support from the masses through their concrete actions. They tend to differentiate between themselves and the masses, wittingly or unwittingly, on many occasions. That is to say, in order to actually lay stress on the exemplary behavior of instructors, those who are responsible for ideological work must more deeply understand the importance of their exemplary behavior.

To lay stress on their exemplary role, cadres and backbone elements should always set a good example for the masses in military operations, training, routine work, study, and daily life. Each of them should become a pacesetter for the rank and file. They should maintain a good image of being politically steadfast, willing to make dedications, holding a pragmatic and realistic attitude, and working diligently. They should guide soldiers to establish a correct outlook on life with their own actions of fearing neither death nor hardships, being ready to take up the cudgels for a just cause, and being willing to help other people. When facing urgent, difficult, dangerous, and arduous tasks, they should bravely take the

lead in shouldering such tasks and when facing things that may bring them fame and gain, they should consciously step back. They should consistently bring their thinking and action into line with their words and be models of integrating theory with practice and integrating the ideal with action. As an ancient saying goes, "being selfless, one will keep sober-headed; being incorrupt, one will enjoy prestige." Cadres and backbone elements should always keep themselves honest and incorrupt before requiring other people to do so and only thus can they lead their subordinates to effectively resist the unhealthy tendencies. In short, as long as we carry forward the fine tradition of our Army in laying stress on instructors' exemplary behavior in connection with the new conditions, our cadres and backbone elements will have the highest "stature" for conducting ideological and political work and will more proficiently and effectively fulfill regular ideological work.

PLA Builds Up Grass-Roots Party Branches

OW2106012691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1148 GMT 20 Jun 91

[By Luo Yuwen (50:2 3768 2429)]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jun (XINHUA)—The various units of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] have upheld the basic system of "building party branches at the company level" under the new situation and vigorously strengthened party building at the grass-roots level. Thousands of party branches have built themselves into a powerful fighting force in the course of enforcing the party's line, principles, and policies, building up troop strength, and fulfilling the various tasks.

"Building party branches at the company level" is one of the basic principles of our army adopted by Comrade Mao Zedong as early as when the PLA underwent a redesignation in Sanwan. During the new historical period, the Party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission [CMC] attached great importance to building party branches in basic army units. A leading comrade of the CMC emphasized: "The most fundamental thing in the military is to do a good job in building up the grass roots; in building up the grass roots, the most important thing is to strengthen party branches at the company level." Proceeding from the high plane of vigorously stepping up political construction, ensuring the party's absolute leadership, and seeing to it that the army will always be up to scratch politically, party committees and other political departments at all levels in the military have paid close attention to the development of grass-roots party branches in a down-to-earth manner pursuant to the guidelines of the instructions of the Party Central Committee and the CMC. The various levels have firmly adhered to the principle of "paying heed to construction, promoting education, stressing assistance, and bringing about universal improvement"

and focused on strengthening the military organizationally, implementing the system, exercising effective leadership, and building up grass-roots party organizations in an all-around manner.

The various units in the military have universally adopted statutory measures so that there are laws and regulations to follow in building up grass-roots party branches and the work is being gradually codified and institutionalized. Party committees at all levels have also paid special attention to the improvement of the quality of party branch secretaries and the training of party branch members. For this end, the army has sponsored all sorts of training programs including assembling cadres at a given place for training, sending instructors to make a circuit of army units, substituting training for meetings, and running spare-time party schools. More than 100,000 grass-roots party branch secretaries, branch members, and party group leaders have undergone training since the beginning of this year alone. At the same time, the various units have stepped up education among party members to raise their fundamental awareness, instituted and amplified the necessary rules and regulations with regard to regular party activities, and enforced rigorous administration and supervision of party members.

In a recent interview with this reporter, an official of a relevant office under the General Political Department said: Marked progress has been made in building up grass-roots party branches throughout the army. The party branches' capacity to solve their own problems and to lead grass-roots efforts in carrying out all-around construction has improved noticeably. They have given full play to their role as a fighting bastion and their combat readiness has improved constantly. Progress in the development of grass-roots party branches has brought about heartening changes in army buildup and work in all areas.

—Firm leadership by party branches ensured the firm and correct political orientation of the armed forces and their high degree of stability, centralization, and unification. The masses of officers and men, well aware of the important role of the People's Army in safeguarding the stability of state political power and of the mission they are shouldering, have unswervingly carried out the party's line, principles, and policies, and have shown a high degree of consciousness in being loyal to the party, the state, socialism, and the people. "The gun obeys me; I obey the party; with guns in our hands, our hearts are turned to the party; I will do whatever the party tells me to do"—this has become the conscious action of the basic-level officers and men.

—Lively ideological and political work carried out by party branches ensured high morale and vigorous fighting will among the armed forces. The launching of regular ideological and political work and of activities to learn from Lei Feng and to oppose corrosive influence in the sphere of ideology and culture has enhanced the political consciousness of officers and men and deeply changed their

mental outlook. Their sense of honor and responsibility as revolutionary soldiers having been strengthened, military cadres and fighters are more determined to contribute their youth to creating new exploits, and the number of cadres and fighters who love military life and their work is increasing.

- By fully playing their model vanguard role, Communist Party members ensured the accomplishment of tasks. The masses of party members at the grassroots military units have always combined their great communist ideals with their work and relied on the noble ideal of serving the people wholeheartedly in accomplishing their tasks. Displaying the spirit of hard work and selfless contribution, the masses of Communist Party members are on sentry duty day and night on the long frontier and coastal defense fronts of the motherland to ensure its tranquility and the wellbeing of its people. In participating in combating disasters and providing relief to victims, the masses of party members always took the lead, ensuring the safety of others while taking the initiative to do the most dangerous tasks. Like red flags, they have set an example for the people and embodied the noble quality of communists. In the past 10 years, of the number of the officers and men receiving honorary titles from the Central Military Commission, the PLA General Departments, and large military units of the PLA, 92.7 percent were party members; all of those who received honorary titles from the Central Military Commission were party members.

Beijing Military Region Management Symposium

SK2106073491 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 21 May 91 p 1

[Text] The Beijing Military Region held an on-the-spot regular management symposium in Shijiazhuang on 20 May.

The major tasks of the symposium are to further deepen the implementation of the common regulations and strengthen the regular management of the armed forces through military manoeuvres, on-the-spot inspection and emulation, and theoretical study and discussion.

Wang Chengbin, commander of the Beijing Military Region; Li Laizhu, deputy commander of the Beijing Military Region; Huang Yunqiao, chief of staff of the region; Ren Fengjie, deputy director of the political department; Li Zhongren, deputy director of the logistics department; and Xing Chongzhi, Cheng Weigao, and Li Haifeng, leading comrades of the province, were present at the parade sponsored by Shijiazhuang Army Academy on the morning of 20 May, and also watched the outdoor military demonstration.

Last June, the Central Military Commission issued new common regulations ("interior service regulations," "disciplinary regulations," and "formation regulations.") The Beijing Military Region gave training strictly in line with the regulations among various armed

forces, also implemented the regulations on a trial basis for some selected armed forces, and explored a set of methods for conducting the training according to the regulations. The region is going to formally popularize these experiences at the symposium.

Leaders of the units at or above the division and brigade levels under the Beijing Military Region, and comrades of the organs under the region attended the symposium. The symposium is expected to last five days.

Jinan Military Region Marks CPC Founding

SK2106073691 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Excerpt] The Jinan Military Region held a ceremony at the Bayi Auditorium on 20 June to mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC. Attending the rally were Zhang Wannian, Song Qingwei, Zhang Zhijian, Yan Zhuo, Cai Renshan, Yang Guoping, Jiang Futang, Hao Baoqing, Yang Xizhen, (Huang Xulu) and Shan Jilin, leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region and the organs of the military region; Rao Shoukun, member of the Central Advisory Commission living in Jinan; more than 100 representatives of advanced party organizations and outstanding party members of the military region; and more than 18,000 officers and men of the army units stationed in Jinan. Cai Renshan, deputy political commissar of the Jinan Military Region, presided over the rally. Song Qingwei, political commissar of the Jinan Military Region, gave an important speech.

Song Qingwei said: The holding of a ceremony today to mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the party has great political significance in acquiring an in-depth understanding of the party's brilliant history, inheriting and carrying forward the party's fine traditions, further enhancing faith in the party, laying a solid ideological foundation for persisting in the absolute leadership over the army, and firmly defending the party's banner.

Song Qingwei said: Conscientiously strengthening the party building of the army is the most realistic deed in marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of the party. The party building of the army is an important part of party building. In the new historical period, our army shoulders very heavy responsibilities and tasks, and faces very severe tests. We should steadfastly maintain our firm faith in the party, faithfully put into practice the basic purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, and build the party organizations at all levels into a strong leading nucleus that is particularly united and combat effective.

He pointed out: Party organizations at all levels, all communist party members and the vast number of officers and men of the military region should unite more closely round the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, make sure that they are qualified in politics and military skills, outstanding in work styles,

strict in enforcing discipline and effective in defense, live up to the great expectations of the party and the people, and make ceaseless efforts to win new and greater success on the road of building a revolutionary, modern, and regular army.

Zhang Wannian, commander of the Jinan Military Region, read a decision of the party committee of the military region on learning from Comrade (Zhang Guangshu), deputy director of the No. 88 hospital and director of the its No. 3 department of internal medicine. Zhang Zhijian, deputy commander of the military region, read an order of the party committee of the military region on conferring the honorary title of model company in party branch construction on the No. 2 command company of a certain artillery brigade, the command company of a certain anti-aircraft artillery regiment, the No. 1 company of a certain regiment, and the No. 8 company of the No. 1 battalion of the No. 1 general telecommunication station of the military region; an order on conferring the honorary title of model party branch secretary on (Yu Shijie), political instructor of the No. 1 company of a certain regiment and secretary of its party branch; and a decision on giving a first-class merit citation to (Mao Aiguo), political instructor of the No. 1 company of the cannon battalion of a certain regiment and secretary of its party branch, and five other comrades. Yan Zhuo, deputy commander of the military region, read a decision of the party committee of the military region on circulating a notice to commend 10 advanced party committees, 40 advanced grass-roots party branches, 10 outstanding secretaries of party branches, and 40 outstanding party members. [passage omitted]

Air Unit Makes Debut in Combined Exercises

HK2106074191 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 6 Jun 91 p 4

[By Feng Qi (7458 3823): "Our Army's Air Unit Makes Outstanding Debut in Modern Combined Exercises at Huaihai Battlefield"]

[Text] At a joint military exercise conducted by the various branches of the army in late April at the site of the Battle of Huaihai, the youngest of our army's services—the army's air unit had an outstanding performance. Gunners fired air-to-surface missiles from armed helicopters and hit their targets with deadly accuracy; and operations involving attacks, descent, movement, and transportation were carried out flawlessly. This showed a remarkable improvement in the tactical and technical level of our army's air unit as it made a big leap forward in terms of teamwork and combat accuracy. The exercise fully demonstrated the enormous role played by the army's air units in modern warfare and was praised by General Chi Haotian, chief of general staff, who was present.

This was the first time that the army's air unit took part in the combined exercise. The new mechanized troops are also fairly new. To ensure a swift upgrading of the tactical and

technical level as well as combat capability of the flyers of armed and transport helicopters, the army's air unit has in recent years stepped up the degree of difficulty in training and increased the amount of training with combat capability serving as their yardstick. During this combined exercise, the army's air unit acquired some good experience in applying tactics, organization, and command as well as combat coordination with other branches. They have also raised their tactical and technical level and enhanced their capability to fight alongside other military services under modern conditions.

Navy Helicopter Troops Join Deep-Sea Exercises

HK2206064591 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 28 May 91 p 2

[By Li Xueliang (2621 1331 0081), and Zhu Bin (2612 2430): "Chinese Navy Carries Out First Deep-Sea Exercises With Assistance of Missile Destroyers, Helicopters"]

[Text] According to information from a certain specially formed unit of the Navy, which returned from the Pacific Ocean in early May, the Navy's Air Force shipboard helicopters, which traveled on board missile destroyers and other combat vessels for the first time, succeeded in a series of integrated tactics-lesson exercises. All tactical operations were a success. This illustrates that relying on combat vessels, our Navy's Air Force shipboard helicopters already possess long-term survival and combat capability at sea.

Owing to the limitations of conditions, in the past, the Navy's Air Force helicopters could only travel to the oceans on board large supply and protecting vessels. In order to enable helicopters to travel with combat vessels for ocean combat, the Navy's Air Force shipboard helicopter troops have, in recent years, participated in vessel-landing exercises under various conditions and in corresponding helicopter guarding and protecting exercises at sea, thus laying the foundation for vessel-helicopter tactical integrated exercises under oceanic conditions. The helicopter squads that participated in the exercises this time traveled 3,000 nautical miles on board the vessels. They took off and landed many times, and completed with outstanding results nine tactics-lesson exercises, including guiding and carrying out, under nuclear conditions, missile attacks, submarine searching, over-the-horizon guidance, vertical supplying, and coordination of various types of aircraft. They also completed mobile shifting and lifting and lowering between vessel and boat, and satisfactorily completed all tactical attempts.

Some military experts maintain: The exercises this time have added new combat means for our Navy's future battle engagements, and enhanced the Navy's overall integrated combat capability. Moreover, they have trained for the Navy's Air Force shipboard helicopter troops a number of backbone forces that can carry out combat duties under oceanic conditions, and enabled

them to gain experience in guarding and protecting helicopters on the decks of combat vessels.

PLA Conducts Coordinated Air-Ground Exercise

HK2206072491 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 1233 GMT 6 Jun 91

[Report: "Chinese Troops Recently Carry Out Coordinated Air-Ground War Exercise"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—A tank division of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] joined the air force and the aviation corps of the ground forces in conducting a war exercise by launching a coordinate air and ground offensive against the hypothetical enemy accepting battle in haste on the old battleground of the Huaihai Campaign.

The exercise began on 22 April. Today's JIEFANGJUN BAO carried a report on first page, which read: "The ground forces participating in the exercise included tank forces, armored infantry forces, flak batteries, artillery forces, engineering corps, signal corps, scout units, and antichemical detachments. They were also supported by various logistics and technical forces." The attacking arm of the air force, the armed helicopters of the aviation corps of the ground forces, and the transport helicopter corps also participated in the war exercise. A photograph carried by JIEFANGJUN BAO in the lower part of first page showed that three tanks were rumbling forward amid gunpowder smoke and three helicopters were flying over a grove.

The newspaper report said: "In the exercise that lasted several days and nights, the combat troops and the troops for carrying out support and guaranteeing tasks from the air force, the aviation corps of the ground forces, and the ground forces acted in harmony against a jigsaw pattern of military operations; and commanders at all levels properly performed their duties."

The exercise was organized by the Armored Branch of the PLA Staff Headquarters. An army corps commander, Chen, who was also the general director of the exercise, said that the war exercise was a tactical training project arranged according to the training program and was in keeping with the stipulations and requirements of the established regulations on combined military exercises.

Generals and colonels who observed the exercise agreed that the successful conduct of the combined air-ground war exercise showed the three tendencies in the training of the Chinese armed forces: The structured combination of the troops is leading to the forming of a combined fighting capacity; the commanders of army corps are questing for the techniques of commanding mechanized, combined, and modern warfare; and they are also in quest of the approaches to the future warfare on the basis of the existing weaponry and equipment.

JIEFANGJUN BAO also published a short commentary entitled "Enhancing Awareness of Modern Warfare," stressing: "All services, arms, and professional branches should attain the high plain of combined operation, master the basic tactical techniques through carrying out war exercises, and give play to their own advantages in the combined operations."

Role of CPC-Member Test Pilots Praised

OW2306062691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2039 GMT 22 Jun 91

[By Sun Maoqing (1327 5399 1987)]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA)—The CPC members of the Air Force's first regiment of a certain test flight corps, who shoulder the task of testing new Chinese-made fighters, have rendered meritorious service in promoting the modernization of the People's Air Force by demonstrating a revolutionary spirit of unselfishness and fearlessness.

It has been learned that all of the test pilots in this regiment are party members. They have flown nearly 3,000 sorties in 18 types of planes, and accomplished more than 400 major scientific and technological research projects. They have correctly dealt with 43 cases of highly dangerous situations in the air, saved the state property worth more than 1 billion yuan, and gathered a great deal of test flight data. In recent years, they have accomplished their task—100 days and more ahead of schedule—of testing three new types of high-altitude, high-speed fighters and trainers, and gathered more than 30,000 items of scientific and technological data. They have shortened the test flying circle by one year as compared with that of developed countries [as received], thus creating a miracle in the history of China's aviation. Among these people, three were conferred the honorary title of "first flight hero" by the Central Military Commission, four were named "pilots of the Lei Feng style" and "pacesetter for excellent pilots." A total of 80 percent of the party members in this regiment have rendered meritorious service.

It has been learned that 17 pilots in this regiment have mastered the skills for testing more than eight different types of planes. It is the only regiment in the Air Force whose members can fly all Chinese-made fighters, fighter-trainers, attack aircraft, and fighter-bombers. They have demonstrated the superb skills of test pilots of the Chinese Air Force and the noble feelings of dedication to the aviation cause of the motherland.

Economic & Agricultural

Li Peng Inspection of Anhui Reported

Urges Breaking 'Debt Chains'

HK2106101691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0826 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Report: "Premier Li Peng Points Out Need To Make Firm Determination To Break 'Debt Chains'"]

[Text] Hefei, 19 Jun (XINHUA)—During his recent inspection in Anhui Province, Premier Li Peng carried out investigation and study in some enterprises and had talks with managers and party secretaries of some factories. He also exchanged views with local party and government cadres in order to find a way to solve the problem of "debt chains" in some enterprises. Premier Li Peng said: Recently, the State Council made a special analysis of the economic situation from January to May, holding that the situation as a whole is further improving but there are still many problems, especially the low economic returns and the "debt chains" of some enterprises. To solve these problems, the main thing to do at present is to further implement the 11 measures for enlivening enterprises that were promulgated by the State Council recently. Taking the problem of "debt chains" as a breakthrough point, better conditions will be created for the enterprises to increase economic returns through rectifying economic order. He continued: Through this inspection trip and in light of the situations of various sectors, which were already learned in Beijing, we believe that in order to solve the "debt chains" problem, we must make great efforts in the following fields.

First, we must firmly grasp readjustment of the industrial structure and product mix. The nationwide readjustment of the industrial structure will take a longer time. But readjustment of the product mix within enterprises will need less investment and yield faster results. Some can yield results in a comparatively short period of time. It is necessary to develop marketable products. We find that many factories, including some in Anhui Province that do not have the "debt chains" problem, are warmly welcomed by the broad masses of people because their products are highly marketable. Therefore, they do not have the "debt chains" problem. Instead, the customers have to queue up for their products or even prepay for them. Quite a few enterprises are far-sighted. While producing marketable products, they are also preparing for the production of other new products so that their products can be continuously renewed to suit the needs of the market.

Second, we must attach importance to marketing. All enterprises, either state owned, collectively owned, or township and town enterprises, and large, medium, or small ones, should have their products examined by the domestic or international markets. Therefore, it is necessary to make great efforts to open up markets. At present, some products are not selling well in the market, not because they are unmarketable but because production and sale have been disjointed and no market has been opened up. In developing the commodity economy, marketing is an important link. Enterprises should regard it as an important work.

Third, we must make further efforts to break "debt chains." The party committees and governments at all levels must strengthen leadership over this work. At present, the work of breaking "debt chains" should be taken as a breakthrough point in increasing economic

returns of the enterprises. There are complicated reasons for the formation of the "debt chains." Only by strengthening leadership, giving play to our political superiority, and making concerted efforts can we achieve success in breaking the "debt chains." The State Council has decided that Vice Premier Zhu Rongji will take charge of this work. All provinces, prefectures, and cities must establish powerful leading bodies to grasp this work. While making efforts to break the "debt chains" and after successes are achieved in this work, it is necessary to strictly enforce financial discipline and rectify the economic order. At present, some people regard debt as something "reasonable and advantageous," because they can possess the funds without paying interest. This is disgusting. We must take resolute measures to change this irrational phenomenon. In the future, anyone who delays in repaying debts should pay an additional fine for delaying payment. Such practice should be curbed by economic means. Banks must also strengthen their internal discipline and must appropriate the money for goods in good time. They should not refuse to appropriate money without any reason or delay the appropriation, nor should they practice regional blockade. Governments at all levels must attach importance to and strengthen leadership over the work of breaking "debt chains," analyze the reasons for the formation of such chains, and explain their harmfulness. They must encourage people to observe discipline and must strengthen supervision and examination so that substantial results can be achieved in the next six months or more through their practice.

Fourth, we must close the loopholes in capital construction. Inadequate preparations for capital construction funds is an important reason for the "debt chains." Due to various reasons, such as funds which should be raised not having been raised as originally planned, funds needed being underestimated when budgeting, work load suddenly increasing during construction, and the increasing prices of capital goods, the funds allocated by the state or local governments become inadequate. Another important reason is that funds raised by the enterprises are inadequate, making some mechanical and electrical producers and raw and building materials suppliers unable to get their money back though they have fulfilled contracts and delivered their products. The inadequate funds allocated by the state and inadequate funds raised by the localities have resulted in "debt chains." To solve this problem, the state prepares to use some money and the banks will grant some loans to close the loopholes in capital construction. All this will be done together with readjustment of the industrial structure and product mix. A more important work is to exercise strict control over the newly-started projects. In the future, when making decisions on starting of a new project, we must see whether it is in line with the industrial policy of our country and whether adequate funds have been raised for its construction. It often happens that before a new project is put on the list of items for development, the relevant companies are sure

that they can raise sufficient funds. But when construction starts, there are no funds.

Fifth, we must exercise necessary restrictions on the enterprises whose products are long kept in stock. At present, some enterprises are trying hard to increase their growth rates and the quantity of their products. However, their products are unable to sell in the market. We must exercise appropriate restrictions on such enterprises. Now we can show them the "yellow card." But to some major enterprises whose products are overstocked for a long time, it is necessary to urge them to stop using backward equipment. Of course, in consideration of their development and social stability, the method we adopt should be reasonable and realistic. We must give such enterprises a warning and set a time limit for them to close down, suspend production, merge with other enterprises, or shift to other lines of production. This job should be done well. Otherwise we cannot help them increase economic returns and achieve technological progress. It is time now to advise the enterprises throughout the country not to produce goods that are not needed by society.

Premier Li Peng pointed out: Now that inflation has been curbed, we must make up our minds and make concerted efforts to increase the economic returns of enterprises. The first thing to do is to break the "debt chains." Provided we are all determined to solve this problem, we will surely be able to find more and better methods.

Views Enterprise Invigoration

*OW1806213491 Beijing Central Television Program
One Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Jun 91*

[Report by Anhui Television Station reporter Lu Qi (4151 3823); from the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] Accompanied by Lu Rongjing, secretary of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee; and Fu Xishou, governor, Premier Li Peng inspected Anqing, Huangshan, Maanshan, Wuhu, Chixian, and Hefei 9-12 June. He visited factories, ports, schools, flood-stricken areas, and other grass-roots units to familiarize himself with their situations. People in Anhui accorded him a rousing welcome everywhere he went. Wherever he visited, Premier Li had talks with local party and government cadres about ways and means to accomplish the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-year Plan and to revitalize Anhui's economy.

While in Anhui, Premier Li Peng inspected, in particular, the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company, Anqing Petrochemical General Plant, Anqing Textile Plant, Yangzi Refrigerator Plant, and other industrial enterprises, discussing with directors, managers, and local cadres ways and means to further invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises. Li Peng said: To invigorate enterprises, we need an improved external environment and, still more, efforts by enterprises themselves. Why, under the same conditions, have some enterprises piled up unsold products while others have been able to sell

their wares? The answer lies in internal factors. Central and local governments should do their best to create a favorable external environment for enterprises. More important, however, is that they should focus attention on their internal potential and improve worker quality, raising efficiency through close coordination between directors and party secretaries, tight discipline, scientific management and operations, and scientific and technological progress. This is the only way enterprises can extricate themselves from difficulties. Entrepreneurs with broad vision should make a determined effort to shift the emphasis from simply pursuing a higher speed and extending production scales to readjusting product mixes, attaching importance to quality, and optimizing and utilizing essential productive factors, so as to combine microeconomic activities of enterprises with macromanagement and planned economy with market regulation, establish operational mechanisms in keeping with domestic and international market demands, and enable enterprises to remain competitive and dynamic.

After hearing a briefing in Chuxian Prefecture, Premier Li Peng said: The household contract responsibility system with remuneration linked to output and the dual management system that combines household with collective operations are compatible with the present level of productive forces in China's rural areas and must be maintained as a basic system for a long time to come. However, in order to boost agricultural output even further, we must count on advanced scientific and technological expertise, scientific farming, and intensive operations in rural areas. This will be difficult for individual households to accomplish single-handedly. Therefore, we should, on the basis of stabilizing the household contract responsibility system, establish socialized services in rural areas in a way appropriate to local situations and integrate services with operation and management. This project should be another priority in the course of deepening reform in rural areas.

On many occasions during the inspection, the premier commented on the issue of intensifying education on socialism in rural areas. He said: All local governments should strengthen leadership and educate peasants in adhering to the socialist road. They should also overcome and guard against harmful influence by decadent ideas, raising peasants' political awareness and scientific and cultural standards. Party members should play an exemplary role in developing the rural economy and achieving the goal of leading a fairly comfortable life. They should intensify the construction of a clean government, rectify unhealthy tendencies, and forge closer links between the party and government and the peasants in order to consolidate political power at the grass roots.

Premier Li Peng also inspected the rice market in Wuhu. He exhorted people there to further enliven circulation and strive to create prosperity in the grain market.

On 15 June, Premier Li Peng inspected the Hefei chapter of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He urged scientists and engineers to develop high technology and apply it to industry.

At a meeting of Anhui party and government cadres on the morning of 16 June, Premier Li Peng reported on the domestic and international situation and economic work, and advanced demands for Anhui Province's work. He pointed out: In assessing the situation, we should follow the theory of two aspects, acknowledging achievements in rectifying and improving the economy and deepening the reform for increasing confidence and courage, while maintaining a sober attitude about facing problems in social and economic life.

Vice Minister on New Economic Mechanism

HK2406063591 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
4 Jun 91 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Wang Qingxian (3769 3237 2009): "Self-Perfection Generates Vigor, Vitality: He Guanghui, Vice Minister of State Commission for Restructuring Economy, on Establishing New Economic Mechanism"]

[Text] As an important target, the establishment of an economic operation mechanism which integrates a planned economy with market regulation has been included in China's Eighth Five-Year Plan and Ten-Year Program for national economic development. How should we understand this question? This reporter recently interviewed He Guanghui, vice minister of the State Commission for Restructuring Economy.

[Wang Qingxian] There is a formulation: A planned economy is a planned economy and a commodity economy is a commodity economy. It is unlikely that the two can be combined. What is your opinion of this?

[He Guanghui] The establishment of an economic operation mechanism which integrates a planned economy with market regulation reflects the essence and characteristics of China's economic system at the early stage of socialism. Under the condition of the predominance of the socialist public sector, a planned economy and market regulation are the different forms and means for the rational distribution of resources, optimization of economic structure, and readjustment of economic activities. The integration of a planned economy with market regulation is established on the basis of a socialist commodity economy. The law of value is the common ground for the integration of the two.

In essence, the integration of a planned economy with market regulation means properly handling the relations between planning and the market. A planned economy and market regulation mentioned here are concepts in a wide sense. They refer to the regulatory role of planning and market in economic operation as a whole. The internal unity of the two constitutes a socialist economic operation mechanism. Planning cannot be separated from the market nor can market be divorced from

planning. We cannot simply regard planning as mandatory planning or one-sidedly regard market as a blind, spontaneous market. A socialist market is one guided by planning and its planning should reflect market demand and conform to reality. If the two are properly integrated, they can promote each other with their strong points. For example, to overcome their weaknesses, we should proceed from the objective reality while applying the means of planning, pay attention to and apply the law of value and the law governing supply and demand, and avoid and overcome subjective arbitrariness. While applying market regulation, it is necessary to strengthen macromanagement and policy guidance and avoid and overcome blindness in the market. In my opinion, the establishment of an economic mechanism which integrates a planned economy with market regulation is necessary and also possible.

[Wang] At first, we had tentative plans on establishing a new planned commodity economic system within two or three years. Now we are again talking about "initially establishing a new economic structure and operation mechanism which conform to the development of a socialist planned commodity economy and in which a planned economy is integrated with market regulation with efforts made in a decade." Could you explain the process of understanding related to this question?

[He] During a meeting with the chief editor of the Soviet journal KOMMUNIST last year, I told him that it seemed that we did not have a complete set of systematic theories when we just started with reform. However, we followed the basic tenets of Marxist philosophy, that is, the viewpoint of putting practice first. "Groping our way along the river," stressed at the beginning of reform, was actually a philosophical viewpoint based on putting practice first and an exploration and understanding of laws through the practice of reform. Through the practice of reform for a period of time, we have clearly realized that establishment of a new economic structure will be a long historical course which cannot be attained overnight. Why? Because economic structure and economic relations constitute a very complicated problem that requires a process of understanding. Furthermore, a process of practice and arduous work are required to realize the target of reform. Viewed from the structure, it is necessary to reform the production, circulation, price, distribution, finance, banking, labor, and personnel structures and government functions. As the reform covers much ground and is very difficult, a slight move in one part may affect the situation as a whole. Viewed microscopically, enterprises should become independent commodity producers and operators so that they can react quickly to the market. However, the practice of contractors assuming responsibility for profits but not for losses is quite common and the state usually makes enterprises operate inefficiently through financial subsidies. A period of time is required to put an end to this state of affairs. Moreover, establishment of a new economic operation mechanism is not merely a systematic project which involves economic, political, and other social spheres. It must also face an extremely complicated social background. The unitary economic operation pattern formed over the past 30-odd years

cannot be changed within a short time. Conditioned by the concept of value, public opinion, cultural conditions, moral values, social environment, and other factors, a new economic operation mechanism will encounter a considerable number of difficulties in the course of its establishment. Moreover, we cannot deviate from our national conditions: A large population, relative shortage of resources, and low level of productive forces. All this will seriously condition economic and market development. When the economic structure and prices are confused, it may lead to long-term structural imbalance in the market. The excessive administrative interference will also make it difficult for the market to sensitively reflect the relations of supply and demand. A period of time will also be required to put an end to such state of affairs.

[Wang] It is known to all that quadrupling the economic quotas and a comparatively well-off life are our objectives by the end of the century. Why, then, has the Outline placed the establishment of a new economic structure and operation mechanism on the high plane of the targets to be attained by the turn of the century?

[He] Tremendous successes have been achieved in the 10-year reform. However, establishment of an economic operation mechanism which conforms to China's national conditions is still under exploration. On the one hand, reduction of the scope of mandatory planning, simplification of administrative procedures, delegation of powers, and extension of enterprise decisionmaking powers have played a great role in stimulating the

economy. Nevertheless, delegation of powers must be appropriate. Otherwise, it will weaken the state capacity of macrocontrol and regulation over the economy. At present, social economic results have dropped somewhat and the unitary planning system cannot exercise control over economic development. On the other hand, the market has developed lopsidedly, sometimes excessively relying on administrative means of interference and sometimes letting things run their own course, lacking effective management and standard regulations. Another problem that cropped up in the 10-year reform is: Great changes have taken place in all the structures. The individual and private sectors other than the public and collective ones and all kinds of Sino-foreign joint ventures have developed rapidly. Hence, it is rather difficult for the unitary planning to regulate the economic activities of the various sectors. It is necessary to apply the method of market regulation at the same time and to organically integrate the regulatory means of planning and the market. The establishment of a new economic operation mechanism has become a major issue determining the in-depth development of reform. We should understand the importance of the new mechanism from the angle of China's long-term economic development.

Lastly, Comrade He Guanghai said that the gradual establishment of a planned socialist commodity economic system constitutes a self-perfection of the socialist economic system. So long as we unswervingly follow the blueprint designed by the Outline, our new economic operation mechanism will certainly be established and China's economy will be full of vigor and vitality.

Central-South Region

Xie Fei Attends Guangdong S&T Discussion

HK2206075091 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Delegates attending to the provincial work conference today discussed in groups the draft resolutions adopted by the provincial party committee and government for promoting economic development by applying scientific and technological [S&T] achievements.

(Tang Bingquan), mayor of Zhongshan City, said: We must clearly understand that we are now in a position with pacesetters advancing ahead and others chasing after. If we refuse to develop the economy through application of S&T and to put the related plan into effect, we will lag behind.

(Lu Ruihua), mayor of Foshan City, said: The key to developing new- and high-technology and promoting S&T progress in Guangdong lies in the change in our ideas and in setting up a new operation mechanism using S&T achievements so that we can really rely upon S&T progress for economic development.

Many participants held that the draft resolution provides a policy guaranteeing S&T progress across the province. They hoped the policy will be really put into effect. Provincial party committee Secretary Xie Fei joined the Zhongshan and Foshan groups in their discussions this morning.

Xie Fei said: To promote S&T progress, we must, first of all, free ourselves from old ideas, [words indistinct].

Guangdong Circular on Drugs, Prostitution

HK2006073791 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 20 June 91 p 2

["Special Dispatch" by Yang Wei-min (2254 4850 2404): "Guangzhou Public Security Bureau Issues Circular on Sternly Punishing Drug Trafficking, Prostitution"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 20 Jun (TA KUNG PAO)—The Guangzhou Public Security Bureau will issue a circular today, urging the severe punishment of criminal drug related activities and forbidding prostitution.

It is learned that some disgusting social phenomena, such as drug taking and trafficking and prostitution, which disappeared on the mainland for a long time, have reappeared in recent years, causing all kinds of criminal activities. Although measures have been taken against them and large numbers of criminal offenders have been punished according to the law, they have not been effectively curbed even to this day. Moreover, there is a trend of further spreading. For this reason, the public security organ has decided to carry out a special struggle against them, with cracking down on, checking, and banning drug taking and trafficking and prostitution activities as the main task. The

struggle will be carried out simultaneously with the struggle against theft, which is being carried out in both urban and rural areas of Guangzhou.

According to the city public security bureau "Circular," all those who have committed crimes such as drug smuggling, trafficking, and making; who have harbored evildoers and covered up their evil deeds; who have induced, instigated, and forced others to take or inject narcotics; who have illegally owned narcotics; and who have forced, induced, introduced, or housed women to prostitute themselves, should immediately stop their criminal activities and surrender themselves to the judicial organs and confess their crimes in the period 20 June-20 August, so that they may be dealt with leniently. All those who have taken or injected narcotics or have engaged in prostitution should also stop their illegal practices and confess their crimes in the same period in order to be treated leniently. Those who have slightly violated the law and who have confessed their illegal practices and pledged not to repeat such practices will not be investigated and punished. But those who refuse to surrender to the judicial organs and confess their crimes, those who try to obstruct others in confessing their crimes, those who try to take revenge on people who have exposed their crimes or try to destroy incriminating evidence, and those who continue to conduct illegal activities after the issuance of this circular will be punished severely according to the law.

The responsible person of the city's public security bureau said that in this special struggle, the comprehensive policy of "cracking down on criminal activities and taking precautions simultaneously, taking both stopgap and radical measures, with stress on the latter" will be implemented. Resolute measures will be taken to curb the spreading of drug trafficking and taking and prostitution activities and to puncture the criminal offenders' arrogance.

Guangxi's Zhao Fulin Inspects Hechi Prefecture

HK1906104791 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Jun 91

[Text] A few days ago, while inspecting work in Hechi prefecture, regional party Secretary Zhao Fulin pointed out: We should sum up experiences, and accurately find a way for the work of eliminating poverty and promoting development in mountain areas, so that we can give play to their strong points, carry out comprehensive development, and grasp work firmly through to the end.

On 3-14 June, Zhao Fulin and his party conducted investigations and studies in Hechi prefecture for more than 10 days. Wherever they visited, Secretary Zhao held discussion with local cadres and masses of various nationalities to find out about the situation and conscientiously listen to their opinions and suggestions. He said: Hechi prefecture is an old liberated area where people of various nationalities had made important contributions to the Chinese revolution. They have a glorious revolutionary tradition. While talking about the issue of economic development in poor areas, Zhao

Fulin stressed: The fundamental solution for mountain areas lies in the mountains. They should rely on their mountains to solve the problem of providing people with enough food and sufficient clothing and enrich the people. Their hope for reaching small-scale prosperity also lies in mountains. However, to develop mountain areas, they should pay attention to major projects and carry out comprehensive development. They should grasp well construction in the base areas to develop large-scale economy. Their fragmentary development should be turned into development in specialized fields. Their single-product development should also be changed into scientific-product and market development. They should implement policies in a flexible way and open wide the door of mountain areas.

Zhao Fulin added: Hechi is a prefecture with vast mountain areas and scanty cultivated land, and its natural conditions are comparatively poor. But it is rich in mineral, forest, and water-energy resources, and special local products. It has numerous strong points and great potential which can be tapped for development. Therefore, as long as it implements a correct policy, follows a right path, and adopts suitable methods in addition to concerted efforts and cooperation of its cadres, it stands a very good chance of success in overcoming poverty and enriching the people.

Zhao Fulin continued: Party committees and governments at all levels should regard the work of supporting the poor as a central task. They should sum up experiences and make an accurate choice of their road, give play to their strong points, and carry out comprehensive development to grasp their work firmly through to the end. They should provide guidance in light of different situations in different types of areas, so that peasants can have stable incomes. He pointed out: We should send office cadres to some poor mountain villages to establish links with them to guide their contacted areas until they become rich. We should encourage government organs, units, and cadres at their posts to go to rural areas to carry out technical contracts, and promote production for the purpose of development, so that the masses will dispel their worries and misgivings.

At Socialist Education Conference

HK200605/1991 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Excerpts] The regional party committee called a regional conference on socialist ideological education in rural areas in Nanning 14-16 June. [passage omitted]

The conference was designed to analyze and exchange experience in order to improve socialist ideological education, a very important task, in rural areas. Regional party committee Secretary Zhao Fulin and Deputy Secretaries Liu Mingzu and Ding Tingmo attended the conference and delivered speeches. [passage omitted]

In his speech Secretary Zhao Fulin focused on three points: It is necessary to further deepen our understanding of the importance and necessity of socialist ideological education in rural areas; it is necessary to pay the greatest attention to the principal contradiction, integrate correct ideology with practical work, and try to achieve results; and strengthening leadership over the socialist ideological education in rural areas is the key factor for making the education successful. We must not conduct socialist ideological education in rural areas perfunctorily or superficially. Efforts must be made to increase the peasants' confidence in taking the socialist road and at the same time solve practical problems.

At Clean Government Forum

HK2206080291 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee held a regional forum on building a clean government system 17-19 June. Comrade Zhao Fulin attended and delivered an important speech at the forum. Comrade Liu Mingzu presided over and made a concluding speech at the forum, in which he summed up our regional clean government building situation. Comrades from 10 departments and units also made speeches.

The forum was mainly aimed at discussing and exchanging our regional clean government building situation and experiences as well as studying and working out ways and means intended to further strengthen clean government building work and make clean government building work to serve reform, opening up, and economic construction.

The forum pointed out: The clean government building work should center on the party's basic line. The purpose of punishing corruption, straightening out work style and discipline, and stepping up party building is to mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and people and create a favorable political environment for economic construction and social development in order to ensure a smooth implementation of the party's political line and pave the way for quadrupling our regional gross national product and bringing about a comparatively well-off life throughout our region. The clean government building is an important component of our party building work. We must firmly foster a mentality of serving economic construction, reform, and opening up; center our work on supporting reform and promoting economic development; fully comprehend the protracted and arduous nature of our work of punishing corruption and stepping up clean government building; and take opposing corruption as an important way of opposing subversion, infiltration, and peaceful evolution and attaining our second-stage strategic goal.

The forum put forth the following requirements on our next-stage work of stepping up clean government building, especially clean government system building:

1. To further deepen the understanding of leaders at all levels on the question of building a clean government; [passage omitted]
2. To conscientiously carry out investigations and research and extensively carry out clean government system building; [passage omitted]
3. To carry out in-depth clean government building experiments in the following eight departments: public security, industrial and commercial administration, agriculture, taxation, personnel, labor, finance, and goods and materials; [passage omitted]
4. To establish various clean government building systems conducive to economic development and social productive forces development; [passage omitted]
5. To establish and perfect supervision and restriction mechanisms and successfully carry out comprehensive harnessing; [passage omitted]
6. Party committees and governments at all levels must place clean government building high on their work agenda. [passage omitted]

Deng Hongxun on Hainan's Family Planning Work

HK2006114391 Haikou Hainan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Text] Yesterday afternoon [17 June], the provincial party committee and the provincial government held a forum to study, propagate, and implement a decision made jointly by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on strengthening family planning work and strictly controlling population growth and the spirit of some relevant documents issued by the State Family Planning Commission as well as to discuss ways and means aimed at further strengthening our province's family planning work in the new situation.

Leaders of the provincial party committee, the provincial conference of people's representatives, the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference committee, the provincial government, and provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, including Deng Hongxun, Wei Zefang, Dong Fanyuan, Pan Qiongxiang, Zheng Zhang, Wu Kuiguang, Xin Yejiang, Zhang Jintao, and Lin Hongzao, as well as provincial higher people's court president Tian Zhongmu, veteran cadre Zhao Guangxu, and responsible persons of all the departments concerned attended the forum.

At yesterday's forum, all the participants unanimously held: The decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council was not only a timely one but also one of great significance and is sure to further deepen family planning work. Due to a variety of reasons, our province's family planning work has lagged behind other provinces and regions of our country. The situation of our province's family planning work is indeed rigorous.

After studying the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on strengthening family planning work and strictly controlling population

growth, all the participants heightened their own sense of responsibility and urgency in respect of grasping family planning work.

At the forum, Deng Hongxun, provincial party committee secretary, called on all the comrades to take immediate action to deepen their comprehension of the decision in the course of its implementation; extensively mobilize the masses; and make full use of newspapers, radio, television, and all sorts of propaganda means to implement the spirit of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council among all the households. Furthermore, it is necessary to strictly investigate and handle a batch of family planning policy violation cases. No individual or unit is allowed to shield or protect policy violators in violation of the law. In the meantime, greater efforts must also be made to improve the basic sanitary conditions in the vast rural areas, establish and perfect the existing mother and child care system, and carry out all sorts of basic family planning work in a down-to-earth manner.

Attends S&T Forum

HK2206025591 Haikou Hainan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Yesterday morning [18 June], the provincial party committee propaganda department, provincial Science and Technology Association, and provincial Science and Technology Department jointly invited some 20 experts and professors working in the Haikou area who have made outstanding contributions to a forum held in the conference room of the provincial Science and Technology Association. The participants studied Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech made at [words indistinct], expressed their views on the argument that S&T constitutes a primary force of production, and discussed ways to invigorate Hainan through the application of S&T.

The experts and professors freely aired their views on the importance of S&T and suggested ways and means for revitalizing Hainan through the application of S&T.

The experts and professors said: We must enhance our awareness of the importance of S&T. More importantly, the leadership must [words indistinct]. All walks of life throughout the province must devote their efforts to promoting S&T progress [words indistinct].

They continued: In relying upon S&T progress to increase productive forces, the most important thing to do is [words indistinct] to push forward middle professional education as soon as possible.

[words indistinct] It is necessary to introduce preferential policies toward S&T personnel working in old liberated areas [words indistinct] to stabilize the contingents of S&T workers in these areas so that they will play a due role, thus accelerating economic development by relying upon S&T progress.

Provincial party committee Secretary Deng Hongxun came to the meeting to meet with participating experts and professors. After listening to views expressed by

some experts and professors, Vice Governor Xin Yejiang stressed: The key to relying upon S&T progress to invigorate Hainan lies in enhancing the public's awareness of the importance of S&T, in increasing our confidence in relying upon S&T to develop Hainan, and in vigorously applying and spreading the use of advanced S&T results.

At Liberated Areas Conference

HK2206075891 Haikou Hainan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Excerpts] The two-day Hainan Provincial Conference on Commending Advanced Collectives and Individuals Excelling in Old Liberated Area Construction concluded in Haikou yesterday [19 June]. [passage omitted]

The provincial government expressed the hope that all the advanced collectives and individuals commended at the conference will make persistent efforts to score greater successes in the building of the Hainan Special Economic Region and called on the broad masses of cadres and people to learn from the advanced collectives and individuals commended at the conference and strive to open up new vistas for our province's old liberated area construction.

Deng Hongxun, provincial party committee secretary, delivered a speech at the conference. He spoke highly of the glorious revolutionary traditions of the people in the old liberated areas, affirmed the achievements scored in our old liberated area construction work since Hainan became a province three years ago, and pointed out the orientation for our old liberated area construction in the future.

Deng said: The provincial party committee and the provincial government have always attached great importance to and shown great concern for the old liberated area construction work. Since Hainan became a province three years ago, the provincial government has increased financial input in the old liberated area construction work and the helping-the-poor work. As a result, our province's old liberated area construction has made rapid progress. The basic facilities in the old liberated areas have also witnessed a substantial improvement. The livelihood of the people living in the old liberated areas has also improved correspondingly and conspicuously. Nevertheless, despite the initial successes in our old liberated area construction work, what we should still bear in mind is that difficulties and problems still exist. The economic development in various old liberated areas is still quite unbalanced. The per capita income in some old liberated areas is still below 30 yuan. Some of our old liberated areas have not yet solved the problem of feeding and clothing their people.

Deng said: The old liberated area construction is a piece of social welfare work of a strong political nature and is a [words indistinct]. Politically, this work embodies the flesh-and-blood relationship between the party and government on the one hand and the broad masses on the other. Therefore, the broad masses of party members

and cadres must try to understand this question politically and economically as well as from the high plane of the entire development of the Hainan Special Economic Region so as to support, assist, and promote the development and construction of all the old liberated areas with burning enthusiasm.

All the deputies to the conference jointly put forward a written proposal to the people living in the old liberated areas throughout our province.

Hubei's Guan Guangfu Promotes S&T in Education

HK2006125391 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Excerpts] On the morning of 14 June, at a forum attended by principal leaders of party committees and administration of universities and colleges province-wide, provincial party committee Secretary Guan Guangfu pointed out: Principal leaders of institutions of higher learning must gain a clear understanding of the situation, free themselves from old ideas, and preserve a correct orientation in running schools. They must push forward the reform of the management system and mobilize the broad ranks of teachers and S&T to work energetically for S&T development, making economic development a main objective of work in S&T, while doing their own jobs well. Universities and colleges are expected to make fresh contributions to developing high technology, promoting industrialization of new and high technologies, improving the work to train qualified people, and stimulating development of the national economy. [passage omitted]

He said: We must at any time and any place preserve a correct orientation in running schools, which is a problem of fundamental nature. In running institutions of higher learning, we must attach primary importance to adherence to the correct political orientation, consistently persisting in the socialist orientation. Education must serve socialist modernization and be combined with productive labor. Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually, and physically and become socialist builders and successors to the socialist cause. We have positive and negative experience in this respect. In the previous stage, universities and colleges in our province made great efforts to improve ideological and political education among students. [words indistinct], and to strengthen the contingent of teachers and party organizations. They have made marked achievements, laying a sound foundation for future development.

Our efforts to improve work in universities and colleges should be closely integrated with our modernization drive. Institutions of higher learning have S&T advantages and should pay an active role in promoting S&T progress. They also constitute centers and important fields which are to diffuse technology to other areas. Therefore, universities and colleges should not only serve as centers for education and scientific research but also go full steam ahead with S&T development. Only by so doing can they achieve the

objective of serving the motherland's four modernizations and emerge in the world in a new posture and with a new appearance and a new academic standard. This is an important road we must follow in building new socialist universities and colleges.

He hoped the universities and colleges will reorganize their S&T personnel to form a backbone for promoting education, scientific research, and S&T development. While constantly improving education and scientific research, universities and colleges should make economic development a main objective of work in S&T, pay attention to development of new products [words indistinct], speed up the transformation of S&T achievements into practical productive forces, and develop products nobody can reproduce. This will not only increase the school's strength and vitality but will also raise the school's standard.

Guan Guangfu continued: S&T develops rapidly in the present world and is transformed into practical productive forces in no time. S&T has become an important driving force among other modern productive forces. This constitutes [words indistinct] as well as a challenge for us. Our positive and negative experience in the economic construction in the past and the need to attain the second-step or the third-step strategic goals suggest to us that we must adopt the idea that S&T are a primary productive force. We need to fully realize the strategic importance of S&T and education, relying on S&T progress and improving the quality of the work force for economic and social development.

He called on the universities and colleges to closely watch advances in new- and high-technology now going on in the world and distinguish themselves by making new gains in the new technological revolution.

Guan Guangfu finally emphasized: While preserving a correct political orientation and constantly raising the S&T level, we must deepen the reform of the management system of universities and colleges gradually and in a planned way including reform in education so that the universities and colleges will better impart knowledge and educate people.

Southwest Region

Raidi Addresses Tibetan Theoretical Seminar

OW2306124591 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Jun 91

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] At a graduation discussion meeting for the study class of cadres at provincial and prefectural levels held on 20 June, Raidi, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, pointed out: We should fully understand the profound historic significance of launching a study of socialist theories from the view of international communism's development, antipeaceful

evolution, purity of ideological theories, and elimination of the bourgeois liberalization influence, and guarantee that every constructive undertaking in our reform and opening up progresses healthily so as to promote activities for regional cadres to study socialist theories in an all-round manner and at a progressive pace. [Video begins by showing a long shot of the meeting room and then pans to show a closeup shot of Raidi, Gyaincain Norbu, and other leaders]

Comrade Raidi empathically said: Party organizations and leading cadres at various levels should regard the study of socialist theories as a major event. We should connect theories with reality, stress the important issues, specify our purposes, and emphasize actual benefits so as to realistically and meticulously develop the study of socialist theories within Tibet's territory.

The 10-day study class on socialist theoretical issues was held by the regional party committee. Seventeen cadres at provincial and prefectural levels attended the class. In connection with Tibet's reality, they explored such issues as the superiority of the socialist direction and how to construct socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Comrades making speeches on special topics, according to what they had learned from their discussions and study class, at the discussion meeting were (Lawa Puncog), vice chairman of the regional government; (Suolang Danzim), director of Nyingchi Prefecture's administrative office; Chen Hanchang, member of the autonomous regional party committee standing committee; Yang Chaoji, chairman of the regional education, science and technology commission; Li Weilun, head of the autonomous regional party committee propaganda department; Du Tai, director of the regional radio and television department; and Pudoji, vice chairman of the regional people's congress.

In his summary, Comrade Chen Hanchang fully confirmed the achievements accomplished by this seminar. He emphatically said: The comrades attending the study class should further arm their minds with scientific socialist theories to solve specific problems in their work.

Also attending the graduation discussion meeting for the study class were regional leading comrades including Gyaincain Norbu; Mao Rubai; (Feng Jin); Wang Hailin; Li Weilun, head of the autonomous regional party committee propaganda department; (Cui Jiguo), secretary of the party school party committee under the autonomous regional party committee.

Tibet People's Congress Standing Committee Meets

OW2106114791 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] The 15th Standing Committee Session of the Fifth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress opened in Lhasa on the morning of 20 June. Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the autonomous regional people's congress, presided

over the session. Vice Chairmen Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain, Pudoje, Jangzhong Zhaxi Doje, Samding Doje Pamo, and Hu Songjie attended the meeting. [video opens with a pan shot of a conference hall, cutting to medium shots of the leaders as the announcer reads their names]

The number of members that were to have attend the current session was 40. The actual number present was 23 and formed a quorum, with 17 on leave because of illness and other business. The present session will examine the report on the final accounts of the 1990 budget; the draft decision of the Standing Committee of the fifth autonomous regional people's congress regarding the examination and approval of the 1990 budget; the draft decision of the Standing Committee of the autonomous regional people's congress regarding the inspection on the implementation of the PRC Compulsory Education Law throughout Tibet; and the work report on land management in Tibet.

In the afternoon, the members heard a report by (Duoza Duoji), deputy director of the autonomous regional Finance Department, on the final accounts of the autonomous region's 1990 budget.

The 15th Standing Committee session of the Fifth Autonomous Regional People's Congress continued throughout the afternoon with Vice Chairman Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain chairing the meeting. The members examined the report on the final accounts of the 1990 budget and the draft decision of the Standing Committee of the fifth autonomous regional people's congress regarding the examination and approval of the 1990 budget. [video shows members hearing reports and reading documents]

Gying Puncog Cedain and Puqung, vice chairmen of the autonomous regional people's government, respectively, attended the morning and afternoon meetings as observers. Among those attending the session as observers included Zi Cheng, president of the autonomous regional Higher People's Court; deputy secretaries of the Standing Committee of the autonomous regional people's congress; and responsible comrades of liaison offices of various prefectural people's congresses.

Meeting Ends

OW2306121491 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Jun 91

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] The 15th meeting of the Fifth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee ended in Lhasa on 22 June. The meeting lasted three days. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the Tibet autonomous regional people's congress standing committee, presided over the closing ceremony and gave important instructions. Vice Chairmen Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain,

Pudoje, Jangzhong Zhaxi Doje, Samding Doje Pamo, and Hu Songjie attended the ceremony. [video shows Ngapoi Ngawang Jiegme, cuts to close-ups of vice chairmen as their names are announced]

A quorum was reached when 24 of the 40 members required to attend the meeting were present; the other 16 members were on annual or sick leave.

At the closing ceremony, the meeting deliberated and approved the decisions of the fifth autonomous regional people's congress standing committee on examining and approving the autonomous region's final accounts for fiscal 1990 and on staging a region-wide review of the implementation of the Compulsory Education Law of the People's Republic of China.

(Lhaba Pingcuo), vice chairman of the autonomous regional government; Zi Cheng, president of the autonomous regional higher people's court; and Yang Youcai, chief procurator of the autonomous regional procuratorate, were present at the meeting as observers, along with deputy secretaries general of the autonomous regional people's congress standing committee and responsible comrades of liaison offices of the autonomous regional people's congress in various localities. Also attending the meeting as observers were responsible comrades of the Finance Department and the Education, Science, and Technology Commission of the autonomous regional government.

Commentator's Article on Tibetan Autonomy

HK1806150591 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 22, 3 Jun 91 pp 12-14

[Article by Luo Qun (5012 5028): "Tibetan People Enjoy Full Rights to Autonomy"]

[Text] Autonomy in minority-inhabited regions is the fundamental policy and system adopted in China to resolve the ethnic issue in the country. When the PRC was founded in 1949, Article 51 of Chapter 6 on ethnic policy as outlined in the "Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference" which had served as provisional constitution provided for the following: "Regional autonomy by nationalities should be implemented in regions inhabited by minority nationalities, with various organs for ethnic autonomy set up according to the population of the nationalities and the size of the regions."

In the "17-Article Agreement" on the peaceful liberation of Tibet as concluded between the central people's government and the Tibetan local government on 23 May 1951, Article 3 explicitly provided for the following: "In accordance with the ethnic policy outlined in the Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Tibetan people will enjoy the right to autonomy in minority-inhabited regions under the unified leadership of the central people's government." This provision is closely linked to the agreement's two major features: Safeguarding the unity of the motherland and implementing socialist reform. The

expulsion of imperialist influences from Tibet and the abolition of the feudal slavery system constituted the basic prerequisite for the introduction of autonomy in the minority-inhabited region. The history of the last century has shown that China can achieve genuine independence and unity only by expelling imperialist forces; the people of Tibet can become masters of their own fate by abolishing the feudal slavery system. The establishment of autonomous rule in minority-inhabited regions was the natural outcome stemming from the expulsion of imperialist influences and realization of social reforms. Only the introduction of autonomy in minority-inhabited regions can ensure that the Tibetan people will enjoy all kinds of democratic rights, including the rights to autonomy and to equality, and promote the prosperity and growth of the Tibetan nationality.

The principle that "the people of Tibet will enjoy the right to autonomy in minority-inhabited regions" as embodied in the "17-Article Agreement" won the support and acclaim of all strata in Tibet. In 1956, the State Council approved the creation of the preparatory committee for the Tibet autonomous region, with the Dalai Lama as the chairman and Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Gyaincain as the first vice chairman. Distinguished personalities from Tibet as well as secular and religious officials from the Tibetan local government also held posts in the preparatory committee. The committee was a consultative and administrative organ with political powers, and its fundamental function was to organize the implementation of social reforms in Tibet in order to create the necessary conditions for the establishment of an autonomous system in the minority-inhabited region.

In March 1959, the upper class splittist forces in Tibet mounted an armed rebellion designed to split the motherland and the Dalai Lama left the country. In view of this situation, the State Council on 28 March issued an order dissolving the Tibetan local government and transferring its functions to the preparatory committee for autonomous region. It also appointed Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Gyaincain as the acting chairman of the committee. In the next five years, social reforms were carried out and the feudal slavery system abolished in Tibet. Grass roots political organizations were established at all levels through people's elections in the vast farmlands and grasslands. Conditions were ripe for the formal establishment of the Tibet autonomous region.

In September 1965, the Tibet autonomous region was formally set up. It showed that the right to autonomy in minority-inhabited regions and other democratic rights provided for by the constitution to the Tibetan people have begun to come true. Henceforth, the Tibetan people, like all other nationalities in China, began to embark on the socialist road of equality, solidarity, prosperity, and development.

In the 20 years since the creation of the Tibet autonomous region, and particularly in the last decade, the autonomous system in minority-inhabited regions has

been consolidated, perfected, and developed through practice. In May 1984, the National People's Congress approved the "Law on Autonomy in Minority-Inhabited Regions". As China's basic law on the implementation of an autonomous system in minority-inhabited regions, it provided explicit stipulations on the principles and tasks concerning autonomy in minority-inhabited regions, creation of autonomous minority-inhabited localities and formation of autonomous organs, judicial and procuratorial organs in autonomous minority-inhabited localities, ethnic relations in autonomous minority-inhabited localities, as well as leadership and assistance from superior state organs. It is the concrete expression of the constitution's provisions on autonomy of nationalities. The promulgation and implementation of the "Law on Autonomy in Minority-Inhabited Regions" marked the elevation of the autonomous system in China's minority-inhabited regions to an important stage of development.

According to stipulations in China's constitution and the "Law on Autonomy in Minority-Inhabited Regions," the right to autonomy in autonomous minority-inhabited localities is a form of social right which is exercised by the autonomous organs of all autonomous minority-inhabited localities. This autonomous organ is not only the legal organ charged with the exercise of the right to autonomy in an autonomous minority-inhabited locality, but it is also the legal organ through which the people exercise their democratic rights in the region. Aside from carrying out functions similar to those of local and state organs of the same level, the autonomous organs in autonomous minority-inhabited localities also enjoy the right to administer the domestic affairs of their respective regions and nationalities.

Concretely speaking, what are the autonomous rights enjoyed by the Tibet autonomous region presently? They are very broad, as they touch on all aspects of political, economic, cultural and social development. Summing up, their principal features are as follows:

Local legislative power as provided for by the state.

According to the provisions of Chinese laws, the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress may draw up autonomous and specific regulations based on the region's political, economic, and cultural characteristics. This is a basic right of autonomy as well as an important mark of the distinction between an autonomous minority-inhabited locality and an ordinary locality. By nature, the regulations fall under the category of local legislation. So far, Tibet has promulgated 60 specific regulations, local decrees, legal resolutions and decisions, with the contents touching on establishment of political power, social and economic development, marriage, education, spoken and written language, judiciary, natural resources, and environmental protection. The promulgation of these regulations and decrees provided important legal guarantees for the exercise of the various democratic rights of the Tibetan people as well as the growth of the locality's social, economic, and cultural endeavours.

The right to implement state laws and policies based on prevailing local conditions as well as to formulate and carry out special policies and measures.

The special policies carried out by Tibet are principally as follows: In agricultural and animal husbandry, an "unchanging" policy where "households enjoy the use of land and the power to make administrative decisions" and where "livestock belong to the households which may raise their own livestock and enjoy the right to make administrative decisions" is carried out. Agriculture and animal husbandry are exempted from taxation within a given period of time and peasants and herdsmen may buy and sell their products freely. In industry and commerce, a policy is implemented to assist the ethnic handicrafts industry and to encourage the development of collective and individual industries and commerce. In education, a policy is introduced where the food, clothing, and education of the children of peasants and herdsmen are taken care of. Concerning population policy, family planning is promoted only among cadres and employees, where couples are urged to have two children with a proper interval between pregnancies, while no restriction on childbirth is imposed on the peasants and herdsmen. The implementation of these special policies has played an important role in promoting sustained, stable, and coordinated growth of Tibet's economic and cultural endeavours.

The right to guarantee the Tibetan people's freedom to use and promote their own nationality's spoken and written language.

Tibet is an autonomous locality inhabited by the Tibetan people. According to the provisions of Chinese laws on "the freedom of all nationalities to use and promote their own spoken and written languages," the Tibet Autonomous Region's People's Congress adopted in 1987 "Certain Regulations on the Study, Usage and Promotion of the Tibetan Language (Trial Basis)" where it affirmed the principle of equal importance to the Tibetan and Han language, but with the Tibetan language being predominant in the Tibet autonomous region. It also set up a committee to guide work on the Tibetan language. Implementing guidelines for this regulation was promulgated by the autonomous regional people's government in October 1988 where it was explicitly provided that: Both Tibetan and Han languages will be used in meetings and documents of the autonomous organs; all news media including newspapers, broadcasts, and television should use both Tibetan and Han languages; signs in all units, streets, road marks, and public utilities should be written in both Tibetan and Han languages; when examining and handling cases, the judicial organs should guarantee the right of Tibetan citizens to carry out litigation using their own language; schools should gradually set up an educational system where the Tibetan language is the medium of instruction. As the Tibetan language gains respect and widespread usage, the political and cultural rights of the Tibetan people will be more fully realized.

The rank of ethnic cadres dominated by the Tibetan nationality has assumed principal responsibilities in autonomous and judicial organs at all levels.

The growth of ethnic cadres is an important sign that the minority nationalities have truly become their own masters and that autonomy in minority-inhabited regions is being carried out. Since the peaceful liberation of Tibet, the Chinese government has attached great importance to the training and appointment of Tibetan and other ethnic cadres. A large number of emancipated serfs and their children have taken up leading posts at all levels. At present, Tibet has some 37,000 Tibetan cadres or 66.6 percent of the total number of cadres in the entire region. Tibetan cadres make up 72 percent of all grade one cadres in the autonomous region, and 61.2 percent of all county level cadres. The leading posts in people's congresses, governments, courts, and procuratorial courts at all levels in the region are assumed mainly by Tibetan cadres.

The right to administer and make decisions regarding the locality's economic construction.

Autonomy in minority-inhabited regions is not only a system which politically ensures the minority nationalities' right to equality, but also one which economically and culturally promotes the development and prosperity of the minority-inhabited regions. Since the establishment of the Tibet autonomous region, enormous achievements have been scored in the economic construction of Tibet. By 1990, an unprecedented record in grain production was registered at 555 million kg, which was 2.58 times higher than that in 1952; livestock on hand numbered 23 million (head) or 1.34 times higher than in 1952; total output value in agriculture and animal husbandry rose from 180 million yuan in 1952 to 789 million yuan; per capita income of peasants and herdsmen reached 430 yuan. Modern industry grew from nil and gradually developed to comprise 296 medium-sized and small enterprises in electricity, textile, lumber, construction, food processing, and mining; ethnic handicrafts industry also experienced enormous progress. Recently, the Tibet autonomous region has decided to promote agriculture and animal husbandry in Tibet in the 1990s. In particular, it intends to pour huge investments into the comprehensive development of irrigation, agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry along the "one river two tributaries" [the Yarlung Zangbo River and its tributaries, the Lhasa He and the Nyang Qu He]; to focus on infrastructure projects like energy, transportation, post and telecommunications, and raise the level of financial self-sufficiency of the localities. By the end of this century, total output value of industry and agriculture in Tibet will rise from 124 million yuan in 1990 to 16.7 billion yuan, while per capita income of peasants and herdsmen will reach 800 yuan and per capita grains possession at 250 kg. All these will bring the level of economic growth in Tibet into a new stage.

The right to self-administration in educational, cultural, and health endeavours, and the right to develop and promote the culture of its own nationality.

Since the establishment of the Tibet autonomous region, the autonomous regional people's government has scored great results in the effort to promote its educational, cultural and health endeavours, inherit and develop the fine culture of the Tibetan nationality by formulating and adopting a series of policies and measures based on prevailing conditions in Tibet. At present, a multi-level ethnic educational system is being formed. The entire region has 2,469 different types of schools and a student population of 177,000. The proportion of illiterates and semi-illiterates in the total population of the region has dropped from a pre-peaceful liberation figure of more than 90 percent to 44.43 percent in 1990. Fairly great advances have also been made in health endeavours. The entire region now has 900 health care institutions, 5,000 hospital beds, and 9,000 medical and health personnel, of which Tibetan people make up 77 percent. The Tibetan people enjoy free medical care. And as the various deadly diseases which seriously jeopardized the life and health of the people of old Tibet have been brought under effective control, life expectancy rose from 35 years of age in the early 1950s to more than 65 years today. The population of the Tibetan nationality grew from roughly 1 million in the early 1950s to 2.09 million in 1990. To inherit and develop the outstanding traditional culture of the Tibetan nationality, the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress has promulgated "Certain Resolutions on the Study, Usage, and Promotion of the Spoken and Written Tibetan Language (Trial Basis)" and "Provisional Regulations on Management of Ancient Relics". Remarkable achievements have been made in research concerning Tibetan studies and preservation and compilation of the relics of traditional culture. Tibetan medical science has also received keen attention; large numbers of classical literature and artistic works have come out. Most Tibetan Buddhist temples and monasteries as well as cultural relics have been renovated, while the religious practices and customs of the Tibetan people have been respected and protected.

The right to protect, develop, and exploit local natural resources in accordance with state laws.

Tibet is rich in natural resources. It has more than 6 million hectares of forested land, 70 different kinds of minerals, and tremendous potential in water resources. In carrying out economic construction, the Tibet autonomous region also attaches great importance to the protection of its resources. It has promulgated "Regulations on Protection of the Forests", "Regulations on the Protection of Mineral Resources" and "Regulations on the Protection of Wildlife Animals". In 1990, it set up the autonomous regional committee on environmental protection. Corresponding measures were also adopted by functional departments at all levels of government in order to provide effective protection and rational exploitation of Tibet's natural resources. At present, Tibet has already set up

seven natural protective zones including the Mount Qomolangma natural protective zone and wildlife animal protective zone, covering an area of almost 5,000 square km. All kinds of forests, flora and fauna and wildlife animals have received effective protection.

The right to conduct foreign trade activities.

The "Law on Autonomy in Minority-Inhabited Regions" provides the following: "In accordance with state regulations, autonomous minority-inhabited localities may conduct foreign economic and trade activities, and, upon approval by the State Council, may open foreign trade ports." As Tibet is situated in the southwest border of the motherland, the opening of foreign economic and trade activities will contribute to the development of the local economy in Tibet. Speaking at the Second Session of the Fourth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress in July 1985, the responsible person of the autonomous region's people's government announced a series of preferential policies designed to promote Tibet's foreign economic and trade activities. Tibetan compatriots overseas, overseas Chinese, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots, foreign businessmen as well as international organizations were welcome to invest or set up joint venture firms in Tibet. Over the past 6 years, Tibet has already joined forces with experts from some foreign and international organs in exploring the development and exploitation of natural resources like geothermal and hydroelectric powers of the Tibetan plateau as well as the processing of animal husbandry products. It has also accepted the assistance of the UN Food Program in the development of the Lhasa He. At the same time, it has opened up the port of (Zhangmu) [2874 2606] bordering Nepal and developed border trade with places like Burang. In 1990, total volume of foreign trade in the Tibet autonomous region was 245 million yuan. It should be pointed out that the central government has adopted special policies to promote the opening of foreign economic and trade activities in Tibet. It ruled that the tariff for import and export products of Tibet be lower than the unified tariff rates in the country and that the region keeps all foreign exchange earnings.

The promulgation and implementation of the aforementioned rights to autonomy make up the core features of autonomy in minority-inhabited regions. It is an important manifestation of the exercise by the Tibetan people of their right to manage state and local affairs and an assurance of the full equal rights enjoyed by the Tibetan people.

Commentator on Guarding Tibetan Human Rights

*HK1906103191 Eeijing LIAOWANG in Chinese
No 20., 20 May 91 p 3*

[Commentator's article: "Socialist System Enables Tibetan People To Enjoy Full Human Rights"]

[Text] May 23 this year, which marks the 40th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Tibet, is a magnificent

festival of the Tibetan people. Over the past 40 years, illuminated by the socialist sunlight, Tibet has attained economic growth and made social progress, the people's life has markedly improved, and a situation marked by propitiousness, progress, and prosperity has emerged in the autonomous region as a whole. This is a hard fact.

The ironclad evidence in the 40 years since the peaceful liberation of Tibet also eloquently shows that, under the socialist system, the democracy, freedom, and human rights of the people of all nationalities in China have a reliable guarantee. Some people in the West talk glibly about the so-called Tibet human rights issue to exert pressure on us. This is in defiance of the basic facts and an interference in China's internal affairs, and is impermissible.

Prior to the democratic reform, Tibet, a serf society under the feudal lords' manor system, was a region with the most serious infringement of human rights in the world. In addition to owning all cultivated lands, pasture lands, forests, mountains, rivers, and most livestock and other means of production in Tibet, the three lords (the Kashag government, nobles, and monasteries) also owned the personal rights of serfs and slaves. The serfs were attached to the lords all their lives, engaged in production and other labor in the manors or lands of the lords, and turned over 70 percent of their income to the serf owners. The slaves did not have personal freedoms at all and the lords could willfully beat, curse, punish, sell, and even imprison or put them to death. The cruelty of the tortures inflicted on the serfs and slaves by the three major feudal lords made one boil with anger. Under such a social system, the greatest majority of the people in Tibet did not have even minimum personal rights, still less democracy, freedom, and human rights!

Following the introduction of democratic reform in Tibet, the feudal serf system was completely abolished, and the brutal and cruel tortures and inhuman treatments were dismantled. The vast numbers of Tibetan people have stood up and for the first time have democracy, freedom, and genuine human rights. The Tibetan people enjoy not only all democratic rights as Chinese citizens laid down in China's Constitution but also the rights peculiar to the people in the autonomous region as laid down in the constitution and the regional national autonomy law. The party committee and people's governments in the autonomous region have vigorously implemented the policies relating to minority nationalities and religions, strengthened the people's democratic dictatorship, improved the socialist legal system, and developed economic and cultural construction. Over the past 10 years, thanks to the series of special preferential policies adopted in Tibet by the central authorities, the autonomous region has made universally acknowledged progress in the economic, cultural, and educational fields and substantially raised the productive forces; the life of the Tibetan people has improved day by day. The Tibetan people have practiced regional national autonomy in accordance with the constitution and enjoyed full democratic rights and religious beliefs and freedoms.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "What are human rights? How many people enjoy them? Are they the human rights of the majority, the minority, or the people of the entire country? The so-called 'human rights' in the Western world are different from those we talk about because we have different viewpoints." There are only concrete democracy, freedom, and human rights in the world but not abstract democracy, freedom, and human rights. Under the exploiting system, human rights for the exploiting classes preclude human rights for the exploited classes. Only in socialist countries, where private ownership of the means of production is abolished, can there be a social basis for the realization of people's democratic rights. The socialist states and constitutions stipulate that citizens have personal freedoms, the right to labor, and extensive democratic rights, and adopted effective measures to ensure economically and politically that the vast numbers of people enjoy these rights. The laboring people have become the masters of society who genuinely enjoy extensive democratic rights. The CPC has always attached importance to the issues of democracy, freedom, and human rights and has struggled for them for 70 years. Our concept of human rights is more extensive and profound than that of ordinary people in the West in that we not only attach importance to citizens' individual rights but attach more importance to respect and protection of basic human rights. The abolition of the serf system which oppressed the Tibetan people for many years constitutes the greatest contribution to the protection of Tibetan people's basic human rights. Facts have proven that the socialist system enables the Tibetan people to enjoy human rights more fully than the feudal serf system. It is indeed a perfect irony that some of those who, many years ago, trampled upon the Tibetan people and deprived them of their democracy, freedom, and human rights by cruel means should talk glibly about democracy and freedom, calling for a stop to the "infringement of human rights" in Tibet. This can only show that their so-called concern for democracy, freedom, and human rights is nothing more than a garb to deceive the international public opinion, while splitting the motherland and undermining the solidarity of all nationalities of China are their true aim.

Talking about democracy, freedom, and human rights, we think we should abide by the international principles universally recognized by all countries and respect the national conditions and features of each country, such as political and economic systems, ideology, moral and value concepts, history, and culture. The nationality policies and the regional national autonomy system implemented by the CPC and the Chinese Government conform to China's national conditions and have Chinese characteristics. They guarantee the democracy, freedom, and human rights of the people of ethnic minorities, and win their support. In Tibet, all construction undertakings and the development of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system are continuously developing, while the policies toward nationalities and religions and the regional national autonomy law are being implemented. This is a fact evident to all. In our

work there may be this or that difficulty or something to be desired, but they will certainly be properly solved with the development of socialist modernization drive and the improvement of democracy and the legal system. This is because the outstanding socialist system has laid a solid foundation for the realization of the people's democratic rights politically and economically. This is something already proven by the course of history since the peaceful liberation of Tibet 40 years ago.

Tibet CPPCC Proposals Enhance Development

OW2006105491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0226 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Lhasa, June 20 (XINHUA)—Members of the Tibetan Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) have put forward many proposals to departments concerned in the past year.

The proposals have promoted the economic development, construction of key projects, relief work, agricultural production and animal husbandry in Tibet, according to the Fourth Session of the Fifth Regional Committee of the CPPCC.

In the past year the CPPCC Regional Committee has organized 15 inspections and investigations of Tibetan agricultural production and animal husbandry, renovation of Lhasa City, people's life in disaster areas and renovation of Buddhist temples. They have put forward reports and proposals to the departments concerned.

Some members of the Standing Committee of the Regional Committee, including Xazha Gadain Baijor, made a nine-day investigation to Sagya County in Xigaze Prefecture. They found that people in some towns had difficulties in production and life due to disasters caused by hail, and that Sagya County could not cope with the problem because of financial difficulties. They reported the situation to the prefectural party committee and put forward a suggestion to deliver relief grain. The prefectural party committee immediately sent a team that delivered the relief grain.

According to Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog, vice-chairman of the CPPCC Regional Committee, the Proposals Handling Subcommittee has received in the past year 148 proposals, 76 of which have been placed on file for investigation. The committee has turned them over to the Tibetan Government and departments concerned after classification, and most of them have been handled and received answers.

Members from the Nyingchi Prefecture put forward a proposal concerning work on the Nyang River, which has been listed in a plan for the Tibetan Autonomous Region to be completed in five years.

Garra Tubdain Qoigyai, another member, forwarded a proposal to assist herdsmen in disaster areas to restore production. This proposal resulted in the allocation of

funds, relief grain and tens of thousands of animals by the Tibetan Government to the herdsmen.

Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog inspected Doilungdeqen County near Lhasa last March. He found that farm output in the county had increased and the people's life had improved greatly. "Great changes have taken place there," he said.

Work on Panchen Lama Memorial Continues

OW1906100191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0713 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Lhasa, June 19 (XINHUA)—The construction of the stupa and memorial palace for the late 10th Panchen Lama is likely to be completed ahead of schedule, according to the Living Buddha Qazha Qamba Chili, head of the Democratic Administration of the Zhaxi Lhunbo Lamasery.

After Panchen Erdini Qoigyai Gyaincain died on January 28, 1989, the State Council, China's governing body, decided to build the stupa and memorial palace, preserve his body and search the reincarnation of the Panchen Lama. [as received]

Started last year, the infrastructure of the stupa and memorial palace has been completed now. The 30-meter-high walls of the palace are expected to be completed by the end of this year.

Qazha Qamba Chili said the best wood, stone and other building materials were used in the construction. "A great number of pious Buddhists come to do voluntary jobs on the construction site every day," he said.

The Living Buddha said the body of the 10th Panchen Lama is well preserved in Zhaxi Lhunbo Lamasery.

Hundreds of thousands of people have come to pay religious homage to the Panchen Lama's body since it was moved into Zhaxi Lhunbo Lamasery in May 1989.

Yunnan Cracks Drug Ring Involving Taiwanese

HK1706151191 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1600 GMT 16 Jun 91

[Report by Na Jiahua (4780 1367 5478): "Kunming Police Crack Drug Smuggling Case Involving Taiwanese"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] 6 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Recently, through close cooperation with various sides and a long and careful investigation, the Kunming City Public Security Bureau successfully cracked down on a major case of heroin trafficking, which involved collaboration between Taiwan's lawless elements and criminals on the mainland.

Up to now, the police have arrested 23 drug traffickers who are involved in the case, and seized 5.457 grams of heroin.

According to the information provided by the police, in March, Taiwanese lawless elements Chen Hsing-chan [7115 5281 2069] and Wu Kou-liang [0702 0948 5328] arrived in Kunming via Xiamen, looking for ways to engage in drug trafficking. Shortly thereafter, they sneaked to Baoshan, west of Lake Dian Chi, and through Cai Jinxiang, a Xiamen person who was a drug trafficker and who pretended to trade in jade, they brought drugs. Cai and his partners twice provided Chen and Wu with heroin. On 12 April, in Kunming's Golden Phoenix Hotel, the police discovered 4,420 grams of heroin in Chen's and Wu's rooms. Since the drugs were detected with their owners on the spot, Chen and Wu frankly admitted their crimes. Acting upon the information they provided, on 23 April, in Xiamen, the police arrested eight Taiwan and mainland criminals who were Chen's and Wu's partners; among them were Liu Zhengde and Cai Xiuying (female), also, some 1,000 grams of heroin and 20,000 yuan drug money were seized. A dozen other lawless elements who were involved in the case were also arrested in Kunming and Baoshan, including Cai Jinxiang and Chen Jinjun.

At present, the eight criminals arrested in Xiamen have been escorted to Kunming. The case is being handled.

According to information, Yunnan's public security organs have more than once arrested criminals from Taiwan who sneaked into the province for drug trafficking activities. In the past, Wei Ching-yuen (who has already been executed), from Tainan City, Taiwan Province, twice crossed the Yunnan border for drug trafficking, and intended to carry the drugs to Hong Kong; in January 1987, on the Kunming-Wanding highway, he was discovered with 4,050 grams of heroin.

North Region

Li Ximing Attends Beijing Sci-Tech Awards

OW2006075691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0659 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA)—The Beijing municipal party committee and government issued citations of merits and awards to 90 specialists and experts at a meeting here today.

The people were cited for their contributions to technological progress and management of enterprises over the past year.

The move was part of the efforts by the Beijing Municipality to create a social environment of respecting knowledge and scientific personnel and encouraging scientific and technological personnel to contribute more to social and economic development.

This is the second time for the Beijing Municipality to cite devoted professionals according to a decision taken by the State Ministry of Labor and Personnel in 1984. So far more than 300 specialists and experts in research and

enterprise management have been cited either by the state or the municipal government.

Those who have been cited are given special considerations in their work, study and daily life.

Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee, congratulated the specialists and experts cited by the Beijing Municipal people's government and asked them to make even greater contributions to the social and economic development in the Chinese capital.

He told party and government leaders present at the citation meeting to foster the concept that science and technology is the number one productive forces and pay more attention to the training of more scientific and technological personnel.

He urged the municipal government to do more to improve the working, studying and living conditions of intellectuals.

Chen Xitong Attends Joint Ventures Meeting

SK2006085691 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
7 May 91 p 1

[By Xu Liang (1776 0081) and Zhao Yueyue (6392 6460 2588): "Beijing Approves 190 New Joint Ventures"]

[Text] On the one hand, we should further improve the investment environment and accelerate the pace of utilization of foreign capital; on the other hand, we should focus the work on raising the quality of personnel and improving management and service, and enable the approved foreign-funded enterprises to blossom and bear fruit as soon as possible. The municipal conference on the work of utilizing direct investment from foreign businessmen sponsored by the municipal government yesterday put forward two major tasks for the municipal work of utilizing foreign capital this year.

It was learned that the municipal work of utilizing foreign businessmen's direct investment is being developed at a gratifying and rapid rate. Based on the fact that the number of foreign-funded enterprises approved last year increased by 30 percent over the previous year, the municipality also approved 190 "joint, cooperative and foreign-funded" enterprises during the past four months of this year. The number of items approved, the total money involved in the agreements, and the foreign capital sum we absorbed all increased by 100 percent over the same period last year. In addition, during the first quarter of this year, 430 "joint, cooperative and foreign-funded" enterprises throughout the municipality began operation and production. Their sales income and total output value increased by 70 percent over the same period of last year. The amount of profits and foreign-exchange earnings they created were 3.3 times and 2.8 times the figures of the same period last year.

At the conference, Mayor Chen Xitong called on all districts and counties and various general companies to further emancipate minds and develop more joint ventures under the leadership of the municipal party committee and government, make more positive and effective use of the investments coming directly from foreign businessmen, implement the principle of giving simultaneously attention to large, medium-sized, and small projects with small projects playing a predominant role, unceasingly accelerate the pace of using foreign capital, successfully run the "joint, cooperative and foreign-funded" enterprises, and enable them to give greater social benefit and economic efficiency.

At today's conference, the municipal government also commended 13 municipal advanced districts, counties, (bureaus and general companies) that did a good job in using foreign capital in 1990, including the new-tech industrial development experimental zone, Pinggu County, and the electronic industrial office.

Beijing University Marks CPC 70th Anniversary

OW2306062591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0401 GMT 22 Jun 91

[By Jiang Qianfeng (3068 6929 1496) and Li Jinghua (2621 0079 5478)]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA)—Recently, more than 100 experts and scholars of philosophy and social sciences from Beijing University's 19 departments, institutes, and research centers gathered under one roof to study and discuss the subject "Marxism and China's Modernization," the prelude to a series of activities being launched by Beijing University in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China [CPC].

Beijing University is one of the earliest battlegrounds upon which China started to learn, study, and disseminate Marxism. Here in 1920, Li Dazhao started to offer "a Materialist Conception of History," "Workers' International Movement," "Socialism and the Future of Socialism" and other courses and lectures featuring Marxist theory. Beijing University established China's oldest revolutionary body studying and publicizing Marxism. Of the 57 party members admitted to the party when the CPC was first established, 13 studied or worked at Beijing University.

In the past two years, Beijing University has quite actively launched activities publicizing and researching Marxism-Leninism. Some relevant academic bodies and sparetime party schools have been established one after another. Quite a few teachers and students have applied for party memberships. Of the 700 strong cadets who will soon wind up their studies in the second class of Beijing University's party school, the vast majority are students who voluntarily applied for party membership.

It has been learned that other activities being launched by Beijing University in commemoration of the 70th

anniversary of the party founding include the Li Dazhao seminar; fund-raising activities for a monument dedicated to Beijing University's revolutionary martyrs; a meeting to commend a number of fine party members and party branches; a party work experience-exchange meeting; an oath taking ceremony for more than 250 new party members; the "Under the CPC's Banner" Pictorial Exhibition; a theatrical festival; and a film reception.

Beijing Municipality Revises Urban Planning

HK2206052691 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in English 1100 GMT 21 Jun 91

[“Beijing Revises Its Urban Planning in Face of Huge Population Pressure”—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (CNS)—In the wake of huge population pressure, the general construction planning scheme for the Beijing Municipality will undergo extensive revision which may result in enlarging the scale of satellite towns in Beijing's suburbs to medium-sized cities.

According to the original planning scheme, Beijing's population at any time in the future must be kept below ten million and the city proper's population be maintained at under four million. The city proper's population, however, already exceeded five million at the end of 1989, with the total population reaching 10.2 million.

At present, the municipal population is still growing at an annual rate of 150,000. Based on this growth rate, the total municipal population is expected to reach 12 million early in the 21st century, while the population of the city proper will be six million. In addition, the population growth will continue up to the 20s and 30s of the next century. By that time, the total municipal population of Beijing may reach 14 to 15 million before its gradually stabilizes and then slowly declines.

The general planning scheme fails to have an accurate estimation of the floating population. The present floating population has already reached 1.31 million and is expected to reach about two million early next century.

The key measure adopted in the plan being revised to tackle the suddenly rising population is to enlarge the satellite townships in Beijing's suburbs so as to uphold the characteristics of "scattered agglomerate" distribution to ensure no further expansion of the 1,026 sq kilometre-core area and to protect the over 400 sq kilometre-outskirt "green space" from being eaten up.

The major direction of Beijing urban development will be to concentrate on the southeastern parts striving to develop the areas along the Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan expressway and the Beijing-Kaiping highway, as well as the satellite cities such as Tongxianzhen, Huangoun and Changping into areas housing populations on the scale of 300,000 to 500,000. Moreover, even larger satellite towns are to be built in the Yizhuang-Majuqiao area.

The revision of the planning scheme, known as "The Project Straddling the Century", includes, apart from the population policy, ten key research topics scheduled to be completed in the first half of next year and these will be submitted to the Beijing Municipal People's Congress for discussion.

Beijing's Flooded Areas Returning to Normal

OW2206081191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0743 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA)—The flooded northern mountainous areas in Beijing are recovering from the effects of the natural disaster.

A spokesman for the municipal government of China's capital said that traffic and communications in most of these areas had been restored and the local farmers had begun production.

Continuous heavy rains hit the Beijing area, especially the hilly northern part of the city, earlier this month, leaving 22 people dead and 6 others missing.

It was reported that 100,000 people were affected by the torrential downpours accompanied by strong winds, flooding, hail and mud-rock flows in the capital's northern mountainous areas and destroyed 870 houses, submerged over 5,400 hectares of farmland, washed away 65 bridges, blocked 120 km of road, and cut communications in some suburban counties.

According to the spokesman, up to now, the 1,000 homeless people from the mountainous areas of Miyun and Huairou Counties have moved to settle down in plain areas and the disaster-relief materials arrived in the affected areas.

The spokesman said that the municipal and county governments had received more than 6 million yuan and a great amount of daily necessities donated by Beijing citizens.

Xing Chongzhi, Fei Xiaotong Inspect Poor Areas

SK1306061591 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 13 May 91 p 1

[Text] Fei Xiaotong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the central committee of China democratic league, inspected the work of supporting the poor in our province from 7 to 10 May. He pointed out: Cadres and people in the poverty-stricken areas should strengthen the sense of urgency and the sense of crisis, get rid of conservative ideas, fully utilize the policies on making the people rich in the course of reforms and opening to the outside world, accurately select ways, realistically solve problems to ensure a sufficient supply of food and clothes for the people, and strive to make the majority of the people become comparatively well-off by the end of this century.

During his inspections in our province, Fei Xiaotong respectively exchanged opinions on supporting the poor and developing the poverty-stricken areas with some provincial leading comrades, including Xing Chongzhi, Guo Zhi, Liu Ying, Bai Shi, and Zhang Runshen; and also heard the reports on the situation of supporting the poor and developing the poverty-stricken areas delivered by responsible persons of some provincial departments concerned and Xingtai Prefecture. Accompanied by Provincial Leaders Du Benjie, Guo Hongqi, and Wang Shusen, Fei Xiaotong especially inspected Guangzong County, located in Helonggang Area, and fixed the county as a contact point where he assumes the responsibility for supporting the poor and developing the poverty-stricken areas.

Fei Xiaotong, at the age of 81 years, went deep to some town and township enterprises and poverty-stricken villages to conduct on-the-spot investigations. Dadong Village has been known for its poverty. Fei Xiaotong said to the cadres present: "Village cadres should help the people foster the awareness of commodity, and work out measures for reforms and opening to the outside world. We cannot live without reforms. We will lag behind if we do not carry out reforms. If we do not make progress, we will lag behind."

After hearing the reports of the provincial departments concerned, he said: Although Hebei is near Beijing and Tianjin, we fail to economically catch up with them. One of the reasons is that the industrial and economic areas of Beijing and Tianjin fail to spread their influential power. The major reason is that we fail to fundamentally change our conservative ideas.

Fei Xiaotong stressed: To be extricated from poverty and seek wealth, the poverty-stricken areas should work at creating fresh blood, rely on their own forces, and not depend on the policies on supporting the poor to make a living. Being poor does not matter. What we fear is losing our will. He pointed out again: China is a socialist country, which allows the people to become rich ahead of others, but does not permit polarization. The localities that become rich ahead of others should support the poor areas to seek common wealth. Leaders at various levels and departments concerned should suggest ways and means and exert efforts to create conditions for helping the poor areas extricate themselves from poverty and seek wealth.

During his investigations in our province, Fei Xiaotong discussed with some members of the provincial and Shijiazhuang City committees of China democratic league the issues of bringing into play the league's intellectual advantages and of suggesting ways and means for developing Guangzong County. He urged the league members to contribute more to the socialist economic construction.

Xing Chongzhi Stresses Leaders' Work Style

SK1406074691 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 17 May 91 p 1

[Text] In his speech at the provincial forum of secretaries general of the prefectural and city party committees on 15 May, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, said that at present we should solve many problems relating to the improvement of work style of party and government organs, pay most prominent attention to carrying forward the work style of dealing with concrete matters relating to work, and firmly attend to the implementation of the work.

He first pointed out: At present, some of our work arrangements still stay at meetings, documents, and various activities of leading organs. Although various levels call for grasping the implementation of the work, some localities still leave the work arrangements at documents and meetings, are indulged in empty talk, and fail to truly implement the work arrangements to the letter. Historical and practical experiences repeatedly proved that the state cannot be well administered but led astray if we do not deal with concrete matters relating to work or are indulged in empty talk. If we only indulge ourselves in empty talk instead of implementing the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the second-step strategic goal will not be fulfilled on schedule. In that case, we will make historical mistakes. We can give many examples for our failure to implement the work. What is most important is that bureaucracy, formalism, and red tape, left over by the old society, continuously exercise evil influence over some leading organs and their responsible persons. Bureaucracy, formalism, and red tape are a kind of persistent ailment existing in leading organs at various levels over the past years and are antagonistic to the party's work style of dealing with concrete matters relating to the work. We must conscientiously eliminate them; and carry forward the fresh practices of telling truth, doing concrete matters, grasping the implementation of the work, and making real results.

He urged that we attend to the following few work tasks:

First, leaders at various levels should assume responsibility for the implementation of policy decisions, and realistically attend to supervisions and examinations. We must understand that accurate leadership should be embodied not only in accurate policy decisions but also in the implementation of policy decisions. Those who only make policy decisions but ignore the implementation work are by no means good leaders. Leading organs and leading comrades must assume responsibility for implementing the policy decisions that they have made. That leading organs and leading comrades show no interest in the implementation of policy decisions is an indicator for serious negligence of duty. At present, various work tasks have been determined. Thus, party committees and governments at various levels should shift their work focuses on guiding and supervising the implementation of policy decisions.

Second, we should go out of [bureaucratic] organs and go deep to the grass roots. Based on thoroughly understanding the basic situation, we should attend to the implementation of the work. Leaders at various levels should guide office cadres and go deep to the grass-roots units, such as the rural areas, plants, shops, schools, and neighborhood committees, to investigate the actual conditions, to actually understand the implementation of the party's policies among the grass roots, to understand the new situations, new problems, and new experiences cropping up in the course of reforms and construction, to solicit opinions from the masses and work out methods for solving problems, and to help the grass roots promote their work.

Third, we should solve the problems one after another and strive to make substantive headway in work. We should: 1) put the existing problems on a list, consider them in an overall manner, arrange them in order of importance and urgency, and study countermeasures for solving each one of them; 2) grasp major contradictions, and for this, principal leaders should personally and firmly attend to the problems that may affect the overall situation with a slight move in one part; 3) pay attention to the coordination work, which should be mainly done through the initiating consultation of relevant departments or by departments in charge of overall specialized work; some of the coordination work should be attended to personally by party and government leaders; and 4) establish a system of responsibility for solving major problems. We should define responsibility and give authority to those who take charge of solving problems, and definitely establish a strict responsibility system.

Fourth, we should resolutely eliminate excessive meetings, excessive documents, and excessive leadership routine work activities so as to create a fine environment for implementing the work of leading organs. At present, there are excessive meetings, documents, and leadership routine work activities, which waste the valuable time and energy of some leaders and prevent them from going deep into reality and the grass roots. This has become a key obstacle for grasping the implementation of the work. The key to eliminating the "three excesses" hinges on leaders. The "three excesses" are principally caused by bureaucracy, decentralism, and red tape of leading organs at various levels. Provincial-level departments and all prefectures, cities, and counties should sort out the problems of the "three excesses" and develop systems and methods for solving the problems. Leading cadres should take the lead in changing concepts, improving work style, and implementing systems, and they should set an example for overcoming the "three excesses."

Fifth, we should set up an encouragement mechanism for assessing the performances of cadres. To guide the cadres, particularly leading cadres at various levels, to grasp the implementation of the work, we must establish and perfect the mechanism of encouragement of cadres and solve the problems with systems. From now on, we should consider very prominently the work performances in managing cadres, and we should also formulate an overall system for assessing cadres' fulfillment of

assigned work tasks. For instance, in assessing the work performances of prefectural, city, and county leading bodies and their members, we must not only judge what new experiences they create but also see how major are the changes that have occurred in the appearances of the units and the fronts that they belong to. In regard to the economic construction, first, we should judge the growth rates of the total industrial and agricultural output value and the total output value of society. Second, we should judge the economic results, including the growth rates of GNP, national income, and revenues. Third, we should judge the per capita production and standard of living. Fourth, we should judge the contributions to the state. Those with noticeable achievements in these four spheres can be awarded and commended for outstanding achievements.

Sixth, we should give full scope to the functional roles of offices in helping leaders improve work style and firmly attend to the implementation of the work. In carrying forward the routine work style and firmly grasping the implementation of the work, we should prominently attend to the work in three spheres. We should conscientiously do a good job in coordination and checking work, playing a "bottle neck" role in eliminating the "three excesses." We should conscientiously do a good job in supervisory and examination work; concentrate efforts on supervising and examining the implementation of the party's principles and policies and party committees and governments' work arrangements; positively attend to investigation, study, and information service work; and directly offer timely, accurate, overall, and useful information to leaders and higher-level organs. To achieve the aforementioned work, we should encourage the comrades at offices to carry forward three spirits, such as the spirit of telling the truth and reporting real situations, treating the people equally, and making selfless sacrifice.

Xing Chongzhi concluded: In short, we should carry forward the spirit of seeking truth; eliminate bureaucracy, formalism, and red tape; and create practices of telling the truth, doing specific deeds, grasping the implementation of the work, and achieving real results. We should launch a contest to assess who is more advance and better than others.

Meets S&T Professionals

SK2106080891 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 21 May 91 p 1

[Text] At 1330 on 20 May at the provincial scientific and technological exhibition hall, Provincial Leading Comrades Xing Chongzhi, Cheng Weigao, Li Jialiang, Li Wenshan, Liu Shanxiang, Chen Yuchang, and Lai Shi met with some provincial representative scientists participating in the Fourth National Congress of the China Association of Science and Technology [CAST].

In their speeches, Leading Comrades Xing Chongzhi, Cheng Weigao, and Li Wenshan first thanked the science professionals and technicians present at the meeting and

the vast number of science professionals and technicians across the province for their outstanding contributions to building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. They also set forth: We should take the opportunity of convening the Fourth National Congress of CAST to promote our province's scientific and technological [S&T] work to a higher stage, emancipate S&T productive forces to the maximum, closely combine S&T with production, fully arouse the enthusiasm of science professionals and technicians, help cadres at various levels upgrade their understanding of S&T, popularize S&T knowledge among the vast number of the people, and really bring into play the role of S&T as the first productive force in rejuvenating Hebei and enlivening agriculture with S&T.

The Fourth National Congress of CAST will be held in Beijing from 22 to 27 May. Thirty-four representatives, two especially invited representatives, and one non-voting representative of Hebei Province will attend the congress. They include Zou Renyun, a specialist in chemistry; Wang Jian, a wheat growing specialist; Pu Yunquan, a textile specialist; Wei Jiankun, a breeding specialist; Li Zhichan, a mathematician; Feng Yinbao, a machinery and electronics specialist; and Luo Mingquan, a coal mining specialist.

Wang Qun at People's Congress Session Close

SK2006095091 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 7 May 91 p 1

[By Wang Rantong (3769 3544 1749): "Fourth Session of Seventh Autonomous Regional People's Congress Successfully Concludes"]

[Excerpts] After completely fulfilling the items on the agenda, the Fourth Session of the Seventh Autonomous Regional People's Congress successfully concluded on the afternoon of 6 May.

During the session, the participating deputies approved the "outline" of the autonomous regional 10-year program of the national economy and social development and the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" as well as the government work report given by Chairman Bu He. The session urged the people of various nationalities across the region to rally more closely under the guidance of the spirit of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee, to emancipate their minds, to seek truth from facts, to heighten their spirit, to do pioneering work and create something new, and to strive to successfully fulfill the work tasks of 1991 and totally realize the 10-year program and the "Eighth Five-Year Plan."

Being the executive chairmen of the session and seated in the front row of the session's rostrum were Butegeqi, Zhang Cangong, Seyinbayar, Xu Lingren, Bai Junqing, Liu Zhenyi, Sha Tuo, Zhou Rongchang, and Cui Weiyue. Butegeqi presided over the closing ceremony of the session. Attending the closing ceremony and seated on the session's rostrum were Wang Qun, Bu He, Zhang Dinghua, Qian Fenyong, Hao Xiushan, Geriletu, and

Yang Enbo. Also attending the closing ceremony and seated on the session's rostrum were Ting Mao, Wang Duo, and Kong Fei. During the closing ceremony, Butegeqi announced that the seventh autonomous regional People's Congress has 584 deputies and that 490 had attended the session and been a quorum for the session. [passage omitted]

During the session, the participating deputies also approved the implementation of the autonomous regional 1990 plan of the national economy and social development and the resolution on the 1991 plan in this regard. They also approved the final account of the autonomous regional financial budget and the resolution on the 1991 budget in this regard, the resolution on the work report given by the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the resolution on the work report given by the autonomous regional higher people's court, and the resolution on the work report given by the autonomous regional people's procuratorate.

During the closing ceremony, Butegeqi delivered a speech. [passage omitted]

Seated on the session's rostrum were Liu Yunshan, Chen Kuiyuan, Wuyunqimuge, Bai Enpei, Pei Yingwu, Liu Zuohui, Alatanaoqier, Zhao Zhihong, Yi Junhua, Fang Chenghai, Wu Ligeng, Li Shuyuan Baoyanbatu, Yun Zhaoguang, Wang Chongren, Chen Jie, Tu Ke, Lan Qianfu, Yun Shufen, Qi Zhongyi, Zhou Junqiu, Zhang Hesong, Chao Luomeng, Gao Zengpei, Shen Xinfu, and Qingertai; as well as members of the session's presidium and responsible persons from various democratic parties.

Attending the session as observers were responsible persons from various departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus. The session was closed amid the majestic music of the national anthem.

New Members, Vice Chairmen

SK2006100391 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 7 May 91 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 6 May, the Fourth Session of the Seventh Autonomous Regional People's Congress held its fourth plenum and elected additional members and vice chairmen of the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee.

Executive chairmen of the plenum were members of the session's presidium, including Seyinbayaer, Xu Lingren, Zhang Tingwu, Yu Enbo, Wu Lunsai, Chao Ketu, and Geriletu.

Seyinbayaer presided over the plenum, during which he announced that the autonomous regional People's Congress has 584 deputies and that 502 had attended the plenum and been a quorum for the plenum.

During the plenum, the participating deputies first approved the namelist of chief ballot supervisor and ballot supervisors.

The plenum held a secret ballot election by issuing two ballots to each deputy for the two kinds of election. After counting the ballots, those thrown into the box were in accordance with those counted, which proved the election as effective.

On behalf of the session's presidium, Seyinbayaer announced the vote results: Fang Chenghai, Wang Xiumei, Li Xinquan, and Guo Ru (6753 0320) were elected members of the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Chen Kuiyuan and Yi Junhua were elected vice chairmen of the autonomous regional People's Congress.

Report on Anticrime Work

SK2006115691 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 4 May 91 p 2

[Work report given by Yang Dalai at Fourth Session of Seventh Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional People's Congress, entitled: "Efforts Have Been Made To Deal Strict Blows at Criminal Elements and To Make New Progress In Various Administrations of Justice"—date not given]

[Text] In his court work report, Yang Dalai, president of the autonomous regional higher people's court, stated that over the past year, the people's courts at all levels throughout the region had carried out in an overall way the various administrations of justice; made efforts to upgrade the level of law enforcement; enhanced the building of court personnel's contingents and of the foundation at grassroots levels; and made contributions to safeguarding the stability of the country and society and to building Inner Mongolia into a united, wealthy, and civilized region; under the leadership of the party committees, the supervision of the People's Congress, and the support of the people's government as well as by regarding the party's basic line as guidance and closely following the center of economic construction.

Yang Dalai stated in his work report: In 1990 the people's courts at all levels throughout the region resolutely implemented the "principle" of making all-out efforts to safeguard the social stability, further enhanced the work of trying criminal cases, and dealt strict blows in line with the law at serious criminal activities. During the year, these people's courts received 8,452 criminal cases, a 15.4 percent increase over 1989; and concluded 8,304 cases, a 15.7 percent increase over 1989. They also continued to implement the guideline of strictly punishing the convicts and dealt strict blows at the serious economic criminal elements by following the "principle" of being resolute on the one hand and being careful and exposing crimes accurately on the other hand. During the year, they received 1,332 economic cases of various categories, a 21 percent increase over 1989; and concluded 1,297 cases, a 20.7 percent increase over 1989. Of these economic cases, those concerning embezzlement and bribes totalled 278, a 36.3 percent increase over 1989; and they concluded 260 cases, a 36.1 percent

increase over 1989. The number of serious cases which had involved in more than 10,000 yuan of embezzled money reached 149, a 27.4 percent increase over 1989. They recovered 9.58 million yuan of economic losses for the state and collectives, a 45.5 percent increase over 1989. Juvenile delinquency represents the current social problem meriting our attention. The people's courts in the cities of Hohhot, Baotou, and others have conducted the pilot work of dealing with juvenile delinquency and scored very good results in "educating juveniles in line with their characteristics by trying the juvenile cases," "integrating the education with punishment," paying attention to visiting the misled juveniles and carrying out investigation, and by implementing the measures of conducting guidance and education. While dealing strict blows at serious crimes, these people's courts across the region, through various forms, have actively joined in the work of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way and will continuously enhance the work in this regard.

In his work report, Yang Dalai pointed out that in 1990 the people's courts at all levels throughout the region received 6,172 cases of economic disputes for the first trial, a 16 percent decrease over 1989. Although the total number of economic disputes declined in the year, such disputes in some fields still increased. Of these economic dispute cases, 1,107 are of contract disputes, a 3.4 percent increase over 1989; and 154 are of the contract disputes of property rent or lease, a 3.4 percent increase over 1989. Changes cropping up in these economic dispute cases have shown that over the past two years, the program of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order has brought some chaotic phenomena in the economic field and particularly in the circulation field under basic control and has obviously improved the economic order. In 1991 we should emphatically do a good job in grasping the following tasks: 1) Efforts should be made to enhance investigation and study; to learn about the new situation in economic development, the trend of conducting reform and opening to the outside world, the newly emerged economic relation, and the changes of economic disputes; and to obtain the initiative in work. 2) Efforts should be made to carefully examine and handle the cases closely related to the programs of improving the environment, rectifying order, deepening the reform drive, and broadening the open policy; particularly related to the cases of developing healthy socialist markets, of enforcing the responsibility system with the main content of contracting responsibility of enterprises and business, of renting the operation and business of enterprises, and of having households contract responsibility with payment linked to their output; and related to the cases of improving the centralized and decentralized managerial systems. 3) Efforts should be made to integrate the work of strictly enforcing the law with that of paying attention to social effects while handling the specific cases. By actively conducting the administration of justice among economic cases, a better job should be done in rendering services for the programs of conducting reform, opening

to the outside world, and developing the socialist commodity economy in a planned manner.

Yang Dalai stated in his work report that the people's courts at all levels throughout the region received 50,475 civil cases for the first trial in the year, a 7 percent increase over 1989, accounting for 77.2 percent in the total of various cases for the first trial. They concluded 46,012 cases, a 7.8 percent increase over 1989, accounting for 76.8 percent in the total of various cases for the first trial. In trying the civil cases in the year, we emphatically did a good job in handling the disputes of marriage, households, debts, and compensation; in adequately dealing with the cases concerning the ownership of land, grassland, wood forests, water conservancy facilities, and of housing floor space; and particularly handling in a timely manner the cases which will seriously affect the production and livelihood of the masses and which are apt to intensify the contradictions. By handling civil cases correctly, legally, and in a timely manner, we will play a more active role in safeguarding the stability and unity and promoting the building of socialist spiritual civilization. To ensure the smooth progress in enforcing the administrative procedural law, we will actively make preparations for the work of establishing organs, training cadres, and conducting professional guidance. By the end of 1990, 113 courts throughout the region (excluding the railway courts) established their own tribunal of trying administrative disputes and assigned 361 cadres in charge of the trial. They held 19 training classes on the course of administrative procedural law, in which they trained 632 personnel specialized in this regard. The autonomous regional higher people's court has conducted the pilot work of enforcing the administrative procedural law in the intermediate people's courts of Chifeng city, Hulun Buir league, and Bayannur league, which have encountered more cases concerning administrative disputes. The experience summarized from the pilot work has promoted the development of the administration of justice for administrative cases and enhanced the work of bringing a lawsuit against others and of appealing to higher authorities.

Yang Dalai pointed out in his work report that over the past year, the people's courts at all levels throughout the region had persistently regarded open trials as a center, implemented in an all-round way the procedural law, and steadily upgraded the quality and efficiency of handling cases. They have also enhanced the trial supervision and professional guidance, strengthened the executive work of trying economic and civil cases, and have combated or overcome the influence exerted by the local protectionism in trying the economic cases. The people's courts at all levels have upheld the principle of grasping the administration of justice on the one hand and grasping professional construction on the other hand; while fulfilling the tasks of the administration of justice, they have also made certain progress in the construction of ideology, work style, and of profession among their personnel's contingents as well as in the material civilization construction of courts.

Wang Qun Notes Importance of Nadam Trade Fair

SK1906120191 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 10 May 91 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 8 May, Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee, gave a speech after listening to work briefings given by the Nadam Fair leading group at an enlarged Standing Committee meeting. He said: Although the time for making preparations for the Nadam Fair is pressing, and the tasks are heavy, involving the interests of various sectors, the entire work has been vigorously, orderly and effectively carried out. The progress has been smooth.

In his speech, Wang Qun called for efforts to deeply understand that holding this Nadam Fair is a major affair having a bearing on Inner Mongolia's social and economic development. Successfully carrying out this fair is of great significance in promoting the region's reform, opening up, unity and progress, and realizing the region's second-step strategic objectives. He hoped that all people would further emancipate their minds, enhance spirit, brave the way forward, forge ahead, work with one heart and one mind, and exert joint efforts to successfully fulfill all preparatory work.

In his speech, Wang Qun stressed: It is necessary to deeply implement the 12 principles on building socialism with Chinese characteristics put forward by the seventh plenary session, and imbued the whole process of the Nadam Fair preparatory work with the education on patriotism and socialism.

Wang Qun pointed out: It is necessary to run this trade fair well. Departments concerned should study the possible transaction and cooperative targets, not to neglect the domestic markets in particular, purposefully invite some provincial and regional delegates to attend the fair, make the prosperous areas bring along the border areas, form south-north cooperations, and establish a cooperative relationship characterized by long stability, mutual benefits, and mutual supplement of superiority.

Wang Qun pointed out: We should extensively mobilize the masses to join this activity, and make every person exert efforts to Nadam Fair and contribute to building the two civilizations in the region. While making the decision to improve the outlook of Hohhot City and the relevant leagues and cities, and doing a good job in making the city green, beautiful and clean, we should actively carry out activities on "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves," conduct education on professional ethics and serving the people, and train persons of a new generation with "ideals, morality, education and sense of discipline." All these constitute a work of far-reaching significance. We should lay a good foundation through this fair, work with unremitting efforts, and mobilize the masses to make contributions to building Inner Mongolia into a place of unity, prosperity, civilization and progress.

Inspects Bayannur League

SK2306045291 Hohhot Inner Mongolia People's
Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] During his recent inspection tour to Bayannur League, Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee, pointed out: It is necessary to correctly understand the current situation and to rely on policies, the masses, the in-depth reforms and scientific and technological progress to solve the difficulties and problems emerging in economic work.

On 18-21 June, Wang Qun went separately to (Gongdi) township in Dengkou County, (Balintaohai) agricultural farm, (hulanbuhe) agricultural farm, Urad Front Banner, (Dashitai) town, and (Nongan) township to conduct investigations and held talks with party and government leaders of the league, banner, county and cities and of the league Agricultural Bureau.

Wang Qun pointed out: At present, the situations in Bayannur League and the whole region are good, manifesting political stability and unity and the further strengthening of the foundation status of agriculture and animal husbandry. This year, we have already reaped a bumper harvest in animal husbandry and are expecting another bumper harvest in agriculture. The vast numbers of cadres and the masses are high in morale. However, we must not neglect the economic difficulties and problems. Amid our happiness, there are also worries, such as our overstocked goods, the decline in efficiency, and the failure in selling agricultural and animal by-products. All these must be recognized soberly.

Wang Qun noted: The current economic difficulties and problems are unavoidable, because they are difficulties in the course of development and problems on our road of advance. It is not realistic to feel hopeless. Adopting a wait-and-see attitude is of no avail. We must correctly understand them, and adopt measures to overcome them.

In referring to how to solve the difficulties and problems in our economic work, Wang Qun particularly stressed four points: First, we must rely on policies. He said: Limited by our actual conditions, our policies must be more open, enlightened, flexible and relaxed. If we are defeated in competition, we will be eliminated. This requires our efforts to further emancipate our minds, manage things in line with the economic law, and do every thing that is favorable for the country, the people and the development of productive forces. Second, we must rely on the masses. We should deeply publicize and implement the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, the fourth session of the seventh National People's Congress, and the third enlarged plenary session of the fifth regional party committee among the vast numbers of cadres and the masses, closely combine the education on socialism and patriotism with the education on situation and tasks, and foster the spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance, and a high sense of responsibility of being masters of one's own affairs among the masses of cadres. We must tell the

masses about the good situation and the difficulties and problems lying ahead, and mobilize them to hold discussions in line with reality and to unify thinking and understanding. As long as all people offer views and methods and exert joint efforts, even the greatest difficulty can be overcome. Third, we must rely on the in-depth reforms. Wang Qun said: To run enterprises successfully, we must improve the external environment and exert our own efforts. Why some enterprises suffer stockpiling of goods and some enjoy brisk sales when they produce the same kind of products under the same circumstances? This shows that the internal factors are playing a part in the sales. Judging from this, we should realize that we must keep our eyes inward while strengthening the enterprise's vitality, and should carry out in-depth reform in such aspects as worker employment, distribution, management, quality and sales, and gradually establish an operational mechanism that meets the demands of the domestic and foreign markets. This is the fundamental way out to make enterprises extricate themselves from a predicament. Fourth, we must rely on scientific and technological progress. Wang Qun said: The top party leaders should personally grasp the production front, exert joint efforts in technological progress, work out feasible plans year after year, formulate specific fighting objectives, and conscientiously grasp the quality, variety and efficiency of each and every enterprise, workshop, instrument and product. Regardless of industry or agriculture, scientific and technological progress should be mainly reflected by the quality of laborers. We should try by all possible means to grasp education, particularly elementary education, secondary education and the training of personnel, and make special efforts to solve the problem that one is employed to do a work not in his line.

Wang Qun also pointed out in particular: It is necessary to actively develop the intensive processing and conversion of agricultural and animal husbandry products. He said: Agriculture and animal husbandry are the superiority of our region. The development of the intensive processing and the conversion of agricultural and animal products suits our region's production level and promises us broad prospects for marketing. It is also one of the major ways for developing township enterprises. Therefore, accelerating the pace of development of the intensive processing and conversion of agricultural and animal husbandry products is of great significance in changing the unitary economic structure and realizing the second-step objective of achieving a 300-percent increase and becoming comparatively well-off.

At the end of his speech, Wang Qun stressed: This year, more than six months have passed. Whether we can open up a new situation in our economic work is very important to realizing the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the fighting objective. We should not lower our guard.

Visits Cotton Fields

SK2106040591 Hohhot Inner Mongolia People's
Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] On 19 June during an inspection tour in Bayannur League, Wang Qun, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, arrived at the No. 3 community of the (Hongxing) Village of (Gongdi) Township of Dengkou County on the border of the Wulanbuhe Desert very early in the morning. He visited a green cotton field, picked some cotton leaves and said happily to (Yang Zhirong), secretary of the league party committee, and (Fu Shouzheng), head of the league: The cotton is growing pretty well.

The experiment on planting cotton in the Wulanbuhe Desert was carried out at the suggestion of Comrades Song Ping and Wang Qun during their inspection tour in Bayannur League last year. It also won the great support of pertinent central and autonomous regional departments. This year, Dengkou County and six state farms in the Wulanbuhe Desert planted some 250 mu of cotton on a trial basis.

During the talks, (Sun Guo), head of Dengkou County, led two men to meet Wang Qun. He said: They are (Luo Yongpu) and (Wu Lianglin), technicians we invited from Hanyang County of Hubei Province. Wang Qun held their hands and said: We are from the same province. You have worked hard. Thank you for helping us in the cotton planting experiment. (Luo Yongpu) introduced the variety of the cotton, the number of cotton trees per mu of land and the cotton growing situation to Wang Qun, and said: With sufficient sunshine, convenient irrigation facilities, a great difference in temperature and few insect pests, this area is very suitable for cotton production. Speaking on efficiency in cotton production, (Luo Yongpu) said confidently to Wang Qun: We expect the per-mu yield of ginned cotton to be higher than that of Hubei. Wang Qun said smilingly: We will wait for your good news.

Wang Qun also went to the experimental cotton fields in the Wulanbuhe Farm at midday. He talked with (Wang Manhua), a cotton expert the farm had invited from the eighth reclamation area in Xinjiang, in the cotton field. Wang Qun said: The frost-free period here is shorter than in Xinjiang. What kind of measures are you going to take against early frost? (Wang Manhua) answered: We will adopt the method of close planting. There will be no problem if we ensure more than 12,000 cotton plants per mu. After hearing this, Wang Qun said to Baoyinwuliji, secretary of the party committee of the league state farm administration: A solution to the problem of early frost is the key factor deciding the success or failure of Wulanbuhe Desert's experiment in cotton production. Experiences should be summarized conscientiously. Looking at the cotton buds in the cotton field, Wang Qun said with emotion: This is a land of wealth.

In the afternoon, Wang Qun held a forum in the Wulanbuhe Farm. He said: The experiment in planting cotton

in the Wulanbuhe Desert will not only accelerate the development of the desert but also be significant in the development of the region's cotton textile industry. From now on, Bayannur League should begin the work for the experiment of planting 20,000 mu of cotton next year. After a few years, we should build this area into a cotton production base.

Party Building Rally for Inner Mongolian Schools

SK2006025891 Hohhot Inner Mongolia People's
Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] With 1 July quickly approaching, a grand commendation was given to a number of advanced primary party organizations, excellent party members, and outstanding party affairs workers of institutions of higher learning and of educational departments in the region. Over the past year, institutions of higher learning in the region have conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the national and the regional meetings on party building of institutions of higher learning, have comprehensively implemented the consistent principles of the party, have vigorously strengthened party building and the ideological and political work, and have done lots of work and scored great achievements in strictly administering the party and the institutions according to law. At present, various institutions of higher learning throughout the region are fine in order and stable in public feeling, and the entire situation of these institutions continues to develop towards in a good way.

With a view to raising the party work of institutions of higher learning to a new level, the regional working committee of institutions of higher learning held, from 16 to 18 June, a regional rally to exchange experience in strengthening party building among institutions of higher learning and to commend the advanced. At the rally, a total of 33 primary party organizations, 98 excellent party members, and 37 outstanding party affairs workers were ceremoniously commended. At the rally, Zhang Dinghua, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, made a speech on continuously running party schools of institutions of higher learning well and strengthening the building of the party's ideology and theories.

He said: To successfully run party schools of institutions of higher learning, we must first enhance our understanding of the importance and necessity of establishing party schools among institutions of higher learning. Institutions of higher learning shoulder the fundamental task of training builders of and successors to the socialist cause. It is the fundamental guarantee for understanding this task to strengthen party building of institutions of higher learning, to strengthen the ideological and political work, to persist in a correct political direction, and to build such institutions into a strong front of upholding Marxism, supporting party leadership, supporting the socialist system, opposing bourgeois liberalization, and opposing peaceful evolution. Successfully running party

schools plays a specially important role and is of far-reaching strategic significance in strengthening party building of institutions of higher learning, in strengthening the building of the ranks of teachers and students with party affiliation, in strengthening the building of the ranks of teachers, staff members, and workers as well as the ranks of the core students, in using Marxism to occupy the forefront in institutions of higher learning, and in persisting in the socialist direction in running such institutions.

Zhang Dinghua pointed out: Leading cadres at all levels of institutions of higher learning shoulder the glorious task of running socialist universities well. Under the current circumstances, how party committees of institutions of higher learning should play their role as the core of leadership and how various party organizations and branches should play their role as the core of politics are the new research task set on the party building work of institutions of higher learning. Party schools of institutions of higher learning should firmly grasp the training of party members and cadres, in particular the training of secretaries of party organizations and branches, in order to raise their understanding of Marxist theories, their level of party affairs work, and their ability to conduct work in a scientific and creative manner and in line with principles.

Zhang Dinghua also emphasized: In the course of running party schools of institutions of higher learning well, we should successfully run the Communist Youth League [CYL] schools of such institutions. We should also [words indistinct] classes and dormitories of CYL schools, and conduct ideological and political education among all students and youths of the province.

Zhang Dinghua called on party committees of various schools to firmly grasp the building of CYL schools, just as they do in grasping the building of party schools, and actually achieve success in running CYL schools so that CYL schools may become an important front of the ideological and political education of institutions of higher learning.

Attending the rally were Sha Tuo, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Zhao Zhihong, vice chairman of the regional government; and responsible comrades of the regional working committee of institutions of higher learning and of the regional educational department. (He Jinfeng), deputy secretary of the regional working committee of institutions of higher learning, made a speech at the rally.

Northwest Region

Gu Jinchí Inspects Local Engineering Institute

HK2206074691 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Provincial party committee Secretary Gu Jinchí and Deputy Secretary Yan Haiwang came to Gansu Engineering

Institute on an investigation tour. They called on the university authorities to attach primary importance to science and technology, regard educating people as their fundamental task, make great efforts to coordinate the work of different sectors, and train more qualified personnel for developing Gansu's economy. Gu Jinchu and Yan Haiwang visited the library, scientific research institute, [words indistinct], and [words indistinct].

At a meeting, the institute's leadership briefed them on how they strengthened party leadership and party building, improved ideological and political education, and integrated educational work with scientific research. After listening to the report, Gu Jinchu said: Gansu Engineering Institute is Gansu's only university serving the industry. The provincial authorities pin great hopes on the university. The university authorities should strengthen the contingent of teachers and constantly improve the quality of students. At present, the teachers and students are sound mentally. The library is packed suggesting that most students study hard. The university should offer a comprehensive list of courses at different levels to trained qualified personnel of different types needed for Gansu's economic development.

Gu Jinchu also raised specific opinions on transforming scientific and technological achievements into practical productive forces.

Yin Kesheng Attends Family Planning Conference

HK2206075291 Xining Qinghai People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Excerpts] A provincial family planning work conference concluded in Xining yesterday. Advanced collectives and individuals who had made outstanding contributions to our province's population control work were commended at its closing ceremony. In 1990, under the leadership of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, our province's family planning work achieved noteworthy results, thus contributing to our attainment of population control quotas in the Seventh Five-Year Plan and laying a solid foundation for fulfilling our population control plan in the Eighth Five-Year Plan. As a result, advanced collectives and individuals, who had scored excellent results in or diligently carried out family planning work, emerged in various areas of our province. [passage omitted]

Yin Kesheng, Tian Chengping, Jin Jipeng, Doba, Ma Wanli, Yang Maojia, Bainma Dandzin, Mao Yuanbiao, and Zhaxi Anjia conferred certificates of merit on the advanced collectives and individuals at the conference. [passage omitted]

Song Hanliang Visits Veteran Party Members

OW2306175591 Urumqi Xinjiang Television
Network in Mandarin 1555 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Special from the "Xinjiang News" program: "Celebrating the 70th Founding Anniversary of the CPC"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning [21 June], leading comrades of the autonomous regional party committee visited veteran party members in factories, mines, and other industries, as well as farms and ranches. Song Hanliang, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, first went to the house of Shao Suying, a retired cadre from the first plant of the Xinjiang Textile Industry Group Corporation, along with Amudun Niyaz and Jin Yunhui, deputy secretaries of the autonomous regional party committee. [passage omitted on a brief introduction of Shao Suying] Song Hanliang inquired about Shao Suying's family life, among others. Before departing, Song Hanliang put a bright red party emblem on the chest of Comrade Shao Suying and encouraged her to keep up the revolutionary tradition and continue to devote the rest of her life to better serving the party. [video shows Song Hanliang and other leading comrades talking, shaking hands with veteran party members at different locations]

Song Hanliang and his party continued on to the Liudaowan Colliery of the Urumqi Mining Administration. In the housing quarters of the ninth shaft, they walked into the home of Hudabair Rexiding, chairman of the colliers union, who has been a party member for 32 years. Song Hanliang and his party first extended Corban greetings to Hudabair Rexiding and his family. He said: You veteran comrades, who have worked for years at the grass-roots level for the party, have labored all your life for Xinjiang's coal industry. You have added new glory to the party flag. The party and the people will never forget you. The three leaders then had pictures taken with Hudabair Rexiding and his father.

Leaving Liudaowan, Song Hanliang and other leading comrades went to the home of Lu Shouting, head of the Office for Diversified Operations of the Construction Division under the Urumqi Railway Bureau. Lu Shouting, 57, is a veteran party member of 36 years' standing. During the construction of the Lanzhou-Xinjiang Railway, he headed a youth shock brigade. He is now suffering from the third stage of silicosis, an occupational disease he acquired after drilling tunnels over a long period of time. However, staunchly fighting against the disease, he continues to work. People call him a party member without fear for his life. Song Hanliang solicitously inquired about his condition and asked him to take good care of himself so that he may serve the party in an even better way. Before departing, Song Hanliang patted Lu Shouting on the shoulder and said: Party members like you are both the treasure of the party and the spiritual wealth of the people. Your deeds and achievements should be publicized so that your work style and fine moral character can be carried on generation after generation. [passage omitted on visits by Janabil, Zhang Fusen, Li Shoushan, deputy secretaries of the autonomous regional party committee, and others]

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